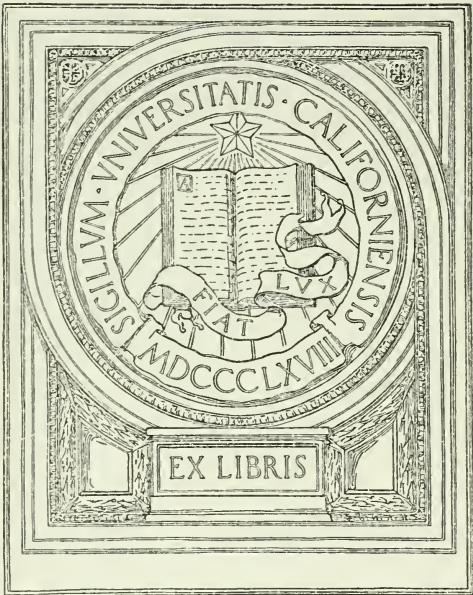


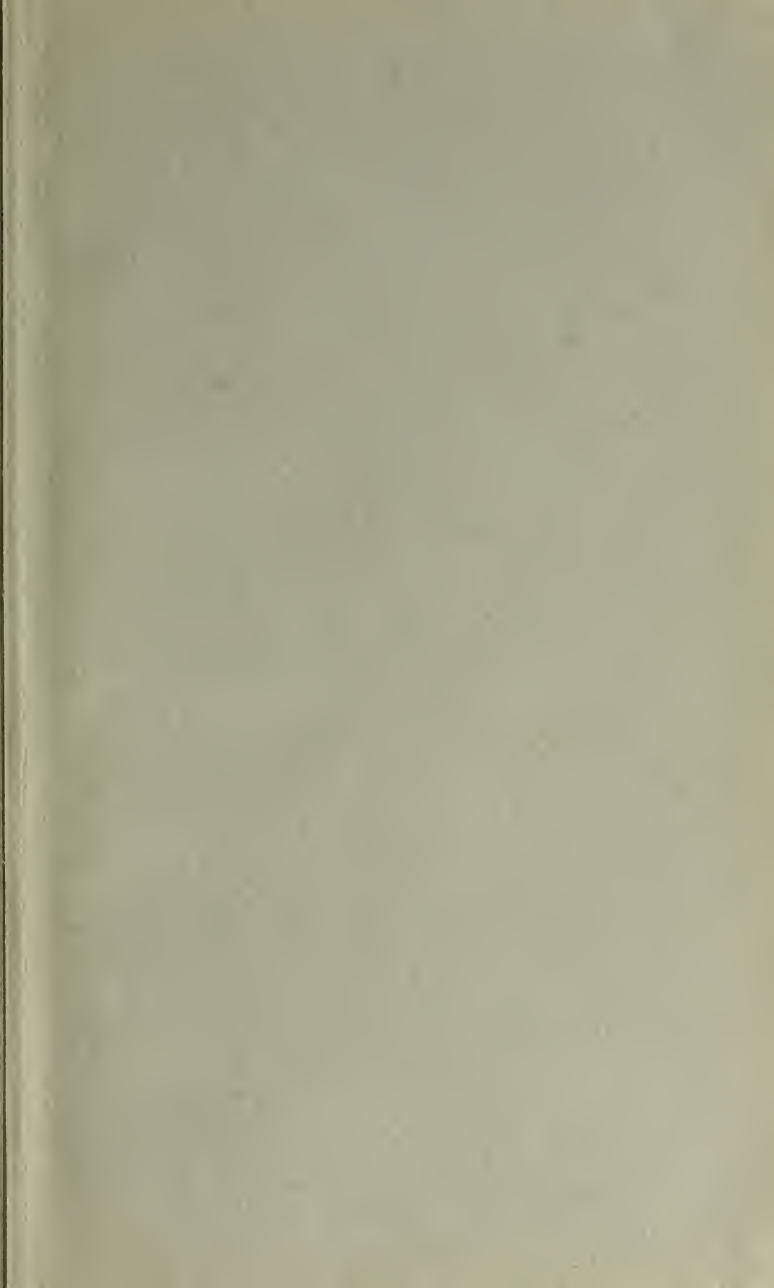
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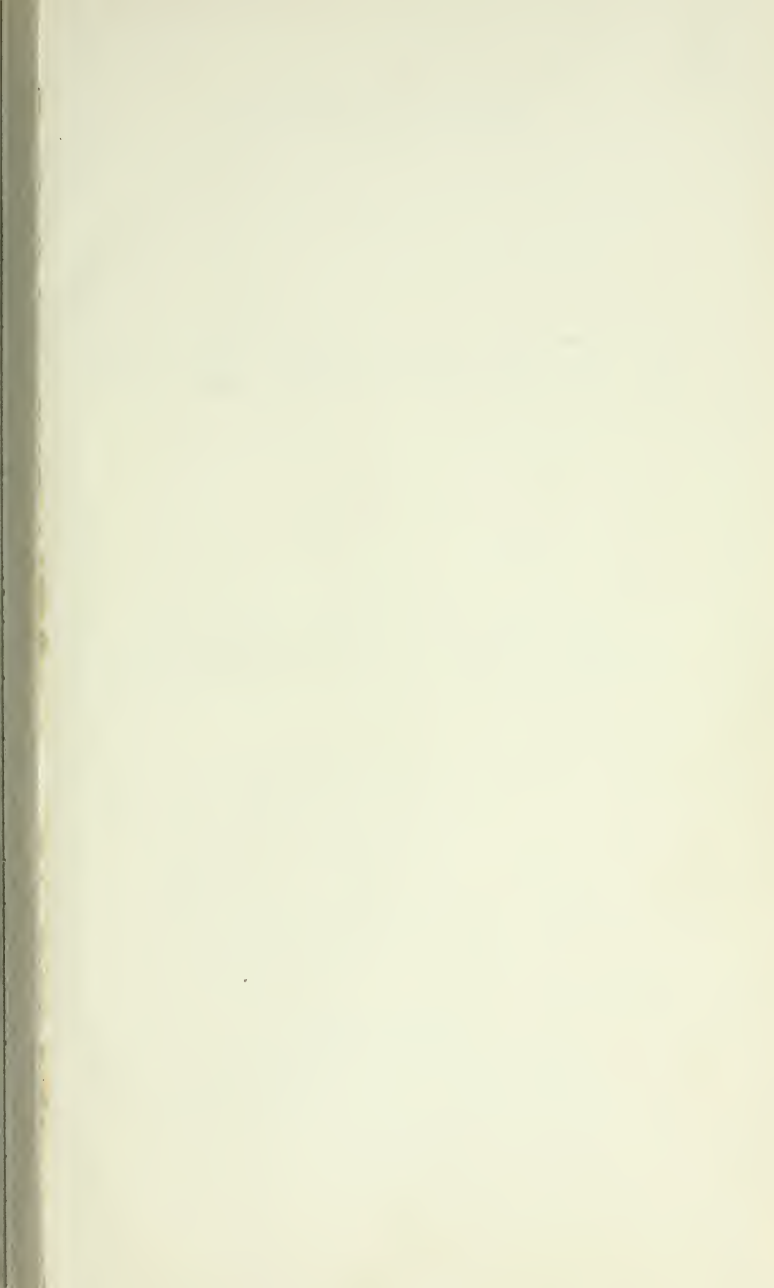


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OUTLINES
OF
ETYMOLOGY

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P R E F A C E.

IN the present volume an attempt is made to teach etymology as other sciences are taught, and, as each science has special names for special things, such names will be found where the subject demands them.

The sounds of which English words are made, are treated under the head of Phonology—a term employed by Duponceau in 1818. The varying forms of words are considered to have a slight analogy with the changes in the organs of plants, and on this account the name Morphology has been adopted from botany; and other terms appear as they are required—the whole being less numerous and less difficult than those of rhetoric.*

The laws of etymology existed for ages before the art of spelling was thought of, and they have as much influence in the unwritten words of savages as they have in the literary languages of Europe.† Yet we find compilers basing their attempts upon spelling, the variations of which would give different etymologies at different periods. Observing that the Teutonic words *begg-ar* and *doll-ar* (formerly *begg-er*, *doll-er*) are now spelt with “ar,” this mere spelling of the proper suffix is referred to the Latin *-ar* of *globul-ar*, but it agrees with that of *digg-er*

* Such as *antonomasia*, *catachresis*, *hypotyposis*, *polysyndeton*, *synecdoche*.

† For example, the savages of Brasil call a certain river quadruped *capibâra*, a name which has as definite an etymology as *hippopotamus*. See *Hald. AFFIXES*, p. 264.

and deal-er. Nor are we told how it happened that a native suffix should have been ready for digg-er, while 'beg' could not have a similar derivative noun until the supposed Latin -ar came in.

Little would be thought of a treatise on arithmetic from which the pupil could not learn to analyse and solve problems outside of its pages, yet, through false explanations, and the absence of explanation, much of the etymology commonly offered, is of such a character that the learner is likely to leave school with a smattering which will not enable him to investigate the history of words outside of his textbook, or to give a correct analysis of many of its examples. This is due to the fact that attention is not directed to those laws of speech which form the groundwork of scientific (as distinguished from empiric) etymology, and the neglect of which allows teachers and pupils to commit many errors. They are told that 'paci-fic-at-ion' comes from the later 'pacify..,' which has lost a *e*, as 'decay..' has lost the *d* of its seeming derivative 'de-cad-ence.' They are told that con- becomes cog- in 'cognate' although this is due to Latin CO-GNATUS, while 'connate' is from a later and shorter form CON-NATUS (see under CO-, CON-); and if the compilers are pressed to explain why con- should become cog- before *n*, they have ready their linguistic hospital for incurables called Euphony, where such words are placed as will not yield to their surgery.

While science simplifies by associating allied words under a single head common to all, showing for example that **ignorant** and **unknowing** are almost the same word, the empiric does not generalise—on the contrary, he separates such forms, and places **rotund** and its derivative **ro..und** under two "roots;" and **yoke**, **conjugal**, **syzygy** under three, notwithstanding a form

of *yoke* appears in all, with the common idea of **junc-**tion and **jux**taposition. If it is legitimate to go so far astray, we may dispense with the study of etymology and regard each word as primitive and independent.

Most of the phases of words which appear in passing from language to language may be present in a single language, and much of this home material will be found in these Outlines. A few examples have been taken from distant sources to show that these words are subject to the general laws of etymology, and are not to be treated as primitives when we have not the material for their investigation.

The object of these pages is to present the material necessary to develop the subject, and it has been deemed sufficient for this purpose, to limit the chapter on Derivation to about twenty heads, selected to exhibit the range of form, and extension of idea to which derivative words are subject. There are, however, many additional stems and derivatives used in illustration, especially in the chapter on Analysis.

TO THE TEACHER.

The pupil should be frequently examined in the tables contained in this volume, as they illustrate etymologic laws, and contain useful information about words. They admit of several series of questions, in one of which the words of the first column are intended to suggest those of the second, and in the other, the latter must suggest the former. Thus—

Q. What is the second form of 'later?' Ans. 'latter.' Q. What is the shorter form of 'balsam?' Ans. 'balm.' In what do they differ? &c. In subsequent lessons this is to be reversed by asking for the other or longer form of 'balm.' Sometimes questions may be taken at random from either column in the same lesson, or even from parts which have not been studied. In pairs like 'flow-ing-flu-ent,' the pupil must be able to distinguish the foreign suffix (-ent) from the indigenous one (-ing); in triplets like 'ball-globe-sphere,' one word must suggest the remaining two, and the forms must be distinguished as English, or as *based on*, or *derived from*, Latin and Greek—because most of the words

from these languages do not appear under their original forms, but have been adapted to French and English models. Thus the Latin form of *globe* is *GLOBUS*, the Greek form of *sphere* *sphaira* (*ai* in *aisle*). The French forms are 'globe' and 'sphère' (*è* in *there*).

A false explanation must never be allowed, even when it is more easily remembered than the true one. As *-fy* of *beauti-fy* (to give beauty, make beautiful) may be preceded by several kinds of *-i*, this vowel must not be got rid of by feigning that the *-i* of *CLASSIS* (class) in *class-i-fy*, and the connective *-i* in *person-i-fy*, are parts of a pretended suffix *-ify*, meaning *to make*.

Anglosaxon cannot properly be called either Old English, or Saxon.

In a word like 'suspend,' do not call *sus* a "form of *sub*," or a pupil might (and should) ask if *b* can become *s*.

Speak of the *primary* meaning, not of the *literal* meaning of words.

Do not define 'ambition' as "literally, a going round to seek votes;" or it will be the duty of the class to ask for the parts which *literally* represent *seek* and *vote*.

CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION.

ETYMOLOGY treats of the derivation, structure, and meaning of words. Words are signs of thought and emotion, composed of vocal sounds used in the speech of mankind.

English words are separable into the two classes of speech-words and book-words. Speech-words are due to the natural laws of speech and hearing. Book-words are such as are judged by sight from their graphic substitutes (their written or printed representatives), and as the powers of the letters and combinations are in many cases unknown, their forms are subject to perversion in attempting to pronounce them. This often makes book-words of speech-words, as in turning 'engine' into 'en-gine.' (See under Paropsis.)

Many words of a single syllable are derivatives, as 'fife' from 'pipe;' 'gild' from 'gold;' 'yelp' from 'yell;' 'smelt' from 'melt;' 'use' from 'ut' of ut-il-it-y. Longer words are built up of shorter parts, which, in most cases, can be recognised and defined, and when we fail in our attempts to analyse them, we have no right to conclude that they are primitives, but on the contrary, we must regard them as probable derivatives which may yield to future analysis. This view includes words borrowed from little-known tongues, such as 'ocelot' from the Aztec of Mexico; 'ipecacuanha' from Brazilian; 'orang'ootau' from Malay; 'ginseng' from Chinese.

The Romans invaded Britannia about the year 55 B.C. and held it for nearly 500 years, or until about A.D. 420. During this period, many Latin words were given to the native British language, now known to us as Welsh.

The Roman troops having been withdrawn to defend their own country, the next occupation was that of Low German tribes, chiefly Angles and Saxons, dating from about the year 450. The dialects of these tribes produced a Teutonic language of the Low German stock, the "æng-lisc" (English) or Anglosaxon, from which English is in part derived. But the two languages are more unlike than Latin and Italian, or Swedish and Danish, and an Anglosaxon book is more of a mystery to the average Englishman than to a Hollander or a German. In fact, we have reason to believe that an Anglosaxon could not even pronounce such characteristic English words as ship, chip, English, judge.

About 596, a number of ecclesiastics arrived under saint Austin, giving a new impulse to a knowledge of Latin.

The Danes and Norwegians commenced their incursions about the year 787, and were masters of England from 1013 to 1042.

In the year 1066 the Normans invaded and conquered England, introducing Norman French, a language derived from Latin, and having many affinities with literary French.*

Modern English is due to a fusion of Anglosaxon (English) and Norman, influenced by French, Latin, and Greek, but many languages have contributed words to make up its vocabulary.

In many cases when a word indicates a foreign object, both belong to the same country, as the word and object 'tea' to China, and 'kangaroo' to Australia; but we must be cautious in applying this fact, or we might suppose 'teapoy' and 'mandarin' to be Chinese, but the former is Hindoo, the latter is based on Portuguese, and

* Literary French is a later form than Norman, and dates from the fifteenth century.

'pagoda' on Persian. 'Sassafras' and 'calumet' are French words indicating North American objects. In a single science, besides the native word 'reckon,' English has gone to Arabic for 'cipher,' to Latin for 'calculate,' 'compute' or 'coun.t,' 'number' or 'numerate,' and to Greek for 'arithmetic.'

Factitious words are such as 'vibgyor'—an acrostic formed to indicate the order of the prismatic colors—**violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange, red.** Hebrew grammar has several factitious mnemonic words formed out of letters which have certain qualities in common, and others are sometimes used in treatises on logic.

The names of the notes in music (such as sōl, fâ, mî) are the initial syllables of words in a Latin hymn, and singing with their aid is called sōlfâing, or sōl-mi-sation.

The names of the Greek letters give us "Alpha and O-meg'a" *beginning* and *end*, from the first and last letter of the Greek alphabet; **alphabet** is formed of the first letter and the second, 'beta;' **gamut** includes the third letter 'gamma' and the musical note 'ut;' **delta** and **deltoid** recal the Greek (Δ) triangular *d*; *iota*, the smallest letter (*I*) of the Greek alphabet, corresponds with Hebrew (י) 'yōd,' whence jot; **lambdoidal**, shaped like (Λ) Greek *l*; **lambdacism**, improper use of *l*, or its mispronunciation; **sigmoid**, shaped like the Greek small (ς) sigma, or Roman 'S.'

A T-square; an I-rail has the top and bottom alike; a U-magnet; the **wyes** (Y-shaped supports) of an engineer's telescope. The A-level was known to the ancients.

Alchemists and early physicians invented factitious words, often to keep their discoveries secret. Amalgam is an anagram of the Greek málagma (a plaster). Paracelsus (born about 1493) called mercury azoth, and constructed the word opodel'doc.

CHAPTER 2. PHONOLOGY.

PHONOLOGY is the science of vocal sounds as used in speech. The same sounds do not occur in all languages. German *ch* is not present in French or English; French *j* (*zh* in 'azure') is absent from German; English *th* is wanting in French and German, where it is commonly pronounced *t*.

English and Greek have *th* in common, as heard in ether, ethics, panther, theme, theory (which are slightly varied from Greek originals;) and the fact that we pronounce Thomas, thyme, tunny, mint (the plant *mentha*), tistic, guitar, acolyte, with *t*, indicates that we received these words from speakers unacquainted with the proper *th*.

But asthma (= astma), isthmus, Esther (= ester), t'other (the other), are due to the English dislike of two such aspirates in the same syllable (causing dissimilation), and for a like reason, *ph* has become *p* in 'diphthong'—

My dolefull diphthongs were my lifes* despaire, *Drayton*, 1605.

In amaranth, hypotheruse, prothonotary, zën'ith, *th* stands for an earlier *t*, and 'Bosphorus' is for 'Bosporus.'

Even when the same sounds are common to several languages, they may occur in such positions in one of them as to render the combinations unpronounceable in another, as *ct* in *act*, *pt* in *apt*, *ps* in *lapse*, which become difficult to English organs when initial, as in the Greek names—Ctesias, Ptolemy, Psyche.

* Observe that the later mode of writing 'life's' with the mark indicating an absent letter, was not in use in the older English.

On account of such difficulties, borrowed words are adapted to the speech habits of the borrowing nation; unusual combinations are modified; difficult sounds are replaced by such as the vocal organs are accustomed to produce, or they cease to be used.*

The changes to which words are subject are sometimes accidental, but in most cases they are due to definite laws of speech, and when one sound takes the place of another, the two are in many cases made with nearly the same position of the organs, as *d* and *t* in *bless-ed*, *bles-t*; *t*, *d*, *th*, in *gir-t*, *gir-d*, *gir-th*; *f*, *v*, in *proof-prove*; or the slight variation of vowel sounds in *tale-tell*; *seat-sit*; *cag-keg*. We learn from such facts that

An acquaintance with the vocal sounds and with their mutual relations, constitutes the first step in the study of etymology.

The elements of speech are separable into *vowels* and *consonants*, and when these names are mentioned, vocal *sounds* are meant, and not alphabetic letters.

Vowels may be pronounced slowly or quickly, whence they are styled long or short, as in the pairs **arm art**; **naught not**; **owe o-bey**; **rule full**; **weigh (or way) weight (or wait)**; **marine (or seen) deceit**; **there merry**.

The vowels of 'there' and 'ask' are not used in some places. The short vowels heard in 'it' and 'fat' are never long in good English. Long vowels are often indicated as in 'ārm' and short ones in 'ärt.'

According to the Greeks and Romans, the most noble of the vowels is that of 'Arm'—Italian 'a'—made with the mouth well opened, as described by the ancient grammarians. Closing the mouth from this Ah towards the

* The broken English of a Frenchman is not that of a German, a Chinese, or a Cherokee. In a book of "facts" (Cincinnati, 1874), the pretended broken English of a Cherokee ghost appears, in which the Narragansett words *squaw* and *papoose* are given without a balk, although *sq* (*sk*) do not occur thus together, nor does *p* or *b* exist in the language.

lips, we get the vowel O, then *oo* in 'rUle;' closing towards the throat, we get those of 'wEigh' and of 'machIne.' These constitute the five Latin vowels, and when spoken of as Latin (German, Spanish), these powers constitute their names, namely—*oo*, *o*, *ah*, *eigh*, *ee*, as in the following table of the affinities of the five primary vowels, to which some languages are restricted.

		A		
	O		E	
U				I
<i>oo</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>ah</i>	<i>ay</i>	<i>ee</i>

This vowel scale should be run with the voice in both directions, until it is thoroughly known. The place of French 'u' (German 'ü,' Anglosaxon and Danish 'y,' Greek *υ*) is between U (*oo*) and I (*ee*), and German 'ö' (French 'eu') comes between O and E (*ay*).

The English vowels are heard in **pull**, **pool** (French 'ou,' German 'u'), **ode**, **odd**, **awed** (between **ode** and **arm**), **arm**, **up**, **ask**, **add**, **there**, **them**, **pity**, **field**.

When the vowels of **pull** and of **field** are closed upon, the former becomes the labial liquid consonant of **woo**, and the latter the guttural liquid of **ye**. They may be closed so slightly as to be mistaken for vowels, as in **owl**, **out**; **boy**, **oil**; **aisle**; **buoy** (properly **boo-y**), where they are coalescents. They are joined to vowels, with which they make single syllables. If they were themselves vowels they would add a syllable, as in going from 'cloy' with one vowel, to 'claw-y' with two vowels.

What is commonly called a diphthong (or diphthong) is a coalescent preceded by an added (an epenthetic) vowel which is inserted to make it pronounceable, as in 'cow,' which could not arise from Anglosaxon 'cu' (pronounced 'coo') by closing its *oo* vowel towards *w*, without interposing a vowel.

In general, although diphthongs may turn to vowels by losing an element, vowels are older than diphthongs; hence, the verb 'live' is older than the adjective 'live,' the second *o* of 'coronal' is older than *ow* in 'crown,' and 'genteel' in its modern spelling, is older than 'gentile.'

Consonants are voiced (or sonant); and voiceless (or surd)—

Voiced **w, m, b, v; l, n, d, dh** ('then'); **r, z; zh; y, ng, gay.**

Voiceless **wh, .. p, f; t, th** ('thin'); .. **s; sh; k; h.**

The liquids—**w, l, r, y,** are made with the mouth organs about half closed.

The mutes have the mouth organs nearly or entirely closed. They include the spirants or voiced aspirates—**v, dh, z, zh,** (and **i** in 'soldier' when not pronounced 'soldjer')—and the aspirates or voiceless continuants—**wh, f, th, s, sh, h**—the last being a laryngal.

The initial of 'hew' (yh-y-oo) belongs here, and also the sound following *t* in 'courtier' when it is not pronounced with *tsh*.

The nasals or nasal mutes are **m, n, ng,**—*m* being a nasal *b*, *n* a nasal *d*, *eng* a nasal *gay*.

The voiced abrupt mutes **b, d, gay,** can be sounded alone. The voiceless abrupt mutes **p, t, k,** cannot be sounded alone, as those pretend who, for detached *p, t, k*, give *p'h* in 'haphazard,' *t'h* in 'at hand,' and *k'h* in 'pack-horse.'

Voice is due to the vocal ligaments, which are situated one on each side of a narrow fissure. When at rest, as in breathing, or in making voiceless consonants, these ligaments stand apart posteriorly, leaving a somewhat triangular opening; but when voice is wanted, they are brought nearly together in a parallel position, when the passing breath causes them to sound, as the reed of a clarinet is sounded. The singing voice requires a narrower aperture than the speech voice. In a succession like *tittat*, the ligaments must separate for every *t* and close for *l* and the vowels, and in rapid speech there may be sixteen motions or changes in a second of time.

In 'duty-duteous' there is no change of 'y' to 'e,' but the reverse, the *e* (of *they*) in old English 'du'te' (= doo-tay) having been preserved in spelling 'duteous,' and replaced with the later 'y' and 'i' in spelling 'duty' and 'dutiful.'

There is no interchange of 'e' and 'i' in 'bile-bilious,' the 'e' being a mark to show that the word is no longer 'bil' but 'bile.'

In 'stable-stabil'(ity),' there is no addition of *i*, because the accent on bil' caused it to retain the vowel which 'sta'ble' has lost; and 'tabulate' preserves the *u* which has disappeared from 'tab..le.'

ETYMOLOGIC CHART.

	cAr			
	aw		earth	
	ox		ax	
	o		ell	
ooze			ale	
full			eel, ill	
out			aisle	
way	l	r	soldier	yay
b,v	d,dh	z	zh	gay
p,f	t,th	s	sh	k,cay. h
m	n	eng
Labials,	dentals,	sigmals,	palatals,	gutturals.

CHAPTER 3. MORPHOLOGY.

MORPHOLOGY is the science of (Gr. *mōrphé'*) *form*, and is here applied to the forms of words as developed by the various kinds of mutation, and other causes to be explained as we proceed. Mutation is the replacement or substitution of elements, and when the change occurs between vowels, we may term it

INTERMUTATION.

We have examples of intermutation in the following pairs of allied words—

cat kitten	share shear	sane sanity
clench clinch	scum skim	antique antiquity
literal letter	mode mood	gleam glimmer
they them	flow fluid	gold gild

PERMUTATION.

Permutation is the mutation or interchange of consonants of the same contact, including allied vowels, as in those of the lip contact, which produces the

Labials—**b, v, p, f, ph, m, w, wh—u, oo.**

ab-sorb ab-sorption	de-ceptive de-ceive	Jacobus Ja..mes
brevity briefness	du-PLIC-ate dou-ble	liberate de-liver
bursar purser	fēbrile feverish	lieu leftenant*
cheapen chaffer	folk vulg-ar	lip labial [ous
clavicle clef	half halve	mischief mischief-
crab crawf-ish	imbibe beverage	con-nubial nuptial
cupidity covetousness	in-cub-ate cov-ey	pauper poverty
de-clivity cliff	<small>a covey is a brood of birds of the same in-cub-at-ion.</small>	dip dive

* In 'lieutenant' the old 'u' as *v* would become *f* before *t*, as in 'leave-left.' Formerly 'bi leue' represented both *believe* and *belief*.

Euen, neuly, neuer, feuer, relieu'd, yuel, were
read even, newly, never, fever, relieved, evil,
and *eu* of 'euphony' became *ev* in 'evangelist.' Drayton (edition of 1613)
has 'unrelieved' in the line—

And v n relieu'd may wander where she will.

phantom fantasy	revolve revolution	staff stave
pick bicker	sapid savory	sup-erior sove-ran
pipe fife	separate sever	triple treble
rabid rave	serve serf	verbena vervain
rap-ine rav-age	slobber slav'er	wine vinous
recipient receiver	soluble solvable	winnow fan
rob rove be-ref-t	stipe stub	whiz fiz

cannab-ine can..v-as hem [†] p	seurf scurvy scorbutic
drip dribble driv-el	scribe scrivener script
plate blade flat	tripod trivet three-foot
probe prove proof	web weave woof

Dentals—**l, d, t, dh, th, n.**

baluster banister	faith fidelity	mind mental
blessed bles..t	father paternal	node knot
burden burthen	float flood	tenuity thinness
ed'ible eatable	gird girth girt	three Trey

Signals—**r, s, z,** as in query quiz question—

chair chaise	Etrurian Etruscan	sign resign
advice advise	hurra huzza	this these

Gutturals—**y, gay, gh, k, cay, ch** (= ç and k), **ng.**

legal loyal	aquil-ine eagle	chol-er gall yell-ow (p. 90)
crypt grotto	acrid eager	lake lag-oon loç
dig dike	sec-tion seg-ment	ocul-ar og..le eye
trac-tion drag	pig-ment pic-ture	reg-nant roy-al rec-tor
click clang	gar-den yard	peg peck pique peak pick pike

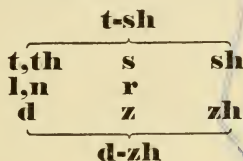
In proof-**prove**, and similar forms, a voiceless (surd) consonant indicates a noun or adjective, and a voiced (sonant) one a verb, as in—

abuse <i>n.</i> abuse <i>v.</i>	descent descend	grip grab
advice advise	diffuse diffuse	half halve
belief believe	excuse excuse	house house
brass braze	fros-t freeze	life live
breath breathe	gilt gild	loath <i>a.</i> loathe
choice choose	glass glaze	loss lose
close close	grass graze	mouth mouthe
cloth clothe	grease grease	peace ap-peace

portent portend	reproof reprove	tenth ti..the
pur'pose propose'	safe save	thief thieve
ref'use refuse'	sheaf sheave	trōth betrōthe
relief relieve	shelf shelve	use use
rent <i>n.</i> rend	teeth teethe	wreath wreathe

TRANSMUTATION

is the passing of consonants from one contact to another. The end and middle of the tongue being employed in making the dentals, sigmals, and palatals,



these lingual elements are readily interchanged, as in—

alkanet arkanet	capital chapter	has hath
peregrine pil..grim	wit wisdom	sloop shallop
gross great	Shetland Zetland	zealous jealous
rose rhodium	pulse pu..sh	benzoin benjamin
Nipōn Japan	cartouch (sh) cartridge	zircon jargon

Formation of **t-sh**.

The base of the tongue is less flexible and has less room than the outer portion, and being particularly crowded by the narrow throat aperture required by the vowels of *thee*, *thin*, *egg*, *veil* or *vale* (however written), there is a tendency to force the gutturals toward the middle mouth. This action turned 'cool' into 'chill' when it took the narrow vowel; old English 'yerk' became 'jerk'; Angl. 'cinn' (= kin) became 'chin'; old French 'gay' (a bird) became English 'jay'—which has the narrow vowel of *they*; and the spelling of "gaol" could not prevent it from becoming *jail*.

Anglosaxon 'c' (*cay*) was *k* before all the vowels. It remains in many English words, such as 'cetel' *kettle*—

bæcere <i>baker</i>	cancer <i>canker</i>	macian <i>make</i>
cīnd <i>kind, (sort)</i>	cing <i>king</i>	sicel <i>sickle</i>

Anglosaxon *cay* became Norman *tshay* in some English words, as in—

câle <i>chalk</i>	cidan <i>chide</i>	eist <i>chest</i>
ceaf <i>chaff</i>	cīld <i>child</i>	finc <i>finch</i>

The mutation of *cay* to an *s*-sound is due chiefly to French, and is present in many book-words, as in the second of the pairs—

critic <i>criticise</i>	praetic <i>practice</i>	noeuous <i>nocent</i>
crocus <i>croceous</i>	rank <i>rancid</i>	deduct <i>deduce</i>

Cay may remain pure in words derived from Latin, or it may be partially displaced by Norman *tshay*; and as a result, English has been enriched with double forms like—

arc <i>arch</i>	captain <i>chieftain</i>	canal' <i>chan'nel</i>
calyx <i>chalice</i>	car-t <i>chariot</i>	portico <i>porch</i>

Formerly (owing to Norman influence) this mutation arose in English words, as in—

bank <i>bench</i>	deck <i>thatch</i>	hook <i>hitch</i>
cool <i>chill</i>	flake <i>flitch</i>	market <i>merchant</i>

Such pairs start as synonyms, but in time the forms acquire different meanings, when it may happen that the older form does not retain the older idea, as it does in 'bank-bench'—banks as of earth being older than benches made of wood. In 'book-beech,' although books are so named because they were made of thin flakes of beech, the newer idea of a book became associated with the older vocable, while the newer word became the representative of the tree. In Anglosaxon, 'bóc' was both *beech* and *book*, but, as a tree, there was a second form (béce) which resulted in the modern 'beech.'

This mutation may indicate a change of verbs to nouns, but some of both forms may be used in both senses, as in—

bake <i>batch</i>	break <i>breach</i>	speak <i>speech</i>
blank <i>blanch</i>	take <i>touch</i>	wake <i>watch</i>

Latin 'c' (*cay*) became French 'ch' with the power of *esh* as heard in—chaise, charade, charlatan, château, machine (derived from Greek)—but the *k*-sound in 'machinate' points it out as a book-word.

We may have three such forms, according to their source. The first preserves the Latin *cay*, the second has Norman *tshay* (in chip), and the third and latest has French 'ch' (*esh*) in 'machîne.' (See Norman and French examples in the Appendix.)

<i>k</i>	<i>tsh</i>	<i>sh</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>tsh</i>	<i>sh</i>
Caroline	Charles	Charlotte	capital	chaplet	chapeau
camp	champion	champaign	cast-le	Chest-er	châ...t-eau
candle	chandler	chandelier	cavalier	chivalry	chevalier

Formation of **d-zh**.

As *tshay* stands to *cay*, *dzhay* stands to *gay*, and may arise from any of the guttural consonants, including the allied vowels of **ale**, **ill**, **eel**, but these must first pass through **yay** (English 'y,' Latin and German 'J,' *yota*, *yod*,) which accounts for the letter 'J' being an English representative of *dzhay*.

extraneous	strange	hÿacinth*	jacinth	ex-cori-ate	s-courge
gaff	javelin	hang	hinge	mayor	major
gibber-ish	jabber	drag	dredge	target	targe

In the following, *d-zh* arises from a *k*-sound, and *t-sh* from a *gay*-sound—

bark	barge	bulk	bulge	Pergamus	parchment
duke	doge	crook	cringe	rank	range

Some nations find the concurrence of three vowels inconvenient, and when such sounds are brought together by the loss of an intermediate consonant, if the middle vowel of the three happens to be 'i' or 'e,' it passes

* Here, if hÿ- had been pronounced *high*, as in the modern word, the change to jas'inth could not have occurred.

through the guttural semivowel *yay* to *dzhay*. Thus in dropping *v* from **abbreviate** we get (**abbreviate**, **abreyate**,) **abridge**. The loss of *v* from **diluvi(al)** gave *delu..ge*; *p* dropped from **sapi-ent** (wise) left *sa..ge*; *lv* from **salvia** (the plant) left a different *sa..ge*; the loss of a *p* from old French *pipiōn* turned it into **pigeon**; and **GŌBĪ-O** (genitive case **GŌBĪŌN-ĪS**,) the Latin name of a fish, has given both ‘goby’ and ‘gudgeon.’

Dzh may arise from *dĭ* through *dy*, as in—

dĭurnal journal vindicate venge-ance Cambod**ia** gamboge

Formation of **esh** and **zhay**.

English *esh* is mostly due to *s-k*, the *k* being palatalised (brought up to the arch of the palate) by the influence of *s*. That is, as *esh* is formed with a part of the tongue lying between the points where *s* and *k* are made [see the chart], instead of taking them in succession, the tongue falls between them, as in—

disc dish	scale shale } skull shell }	scuffle shuffle
fresco fresh		skiff ship
scatter shatter	scoop shov-el	skipper shipper

The *esh* sound is also due to *yay* (mostly from *ĭ*, *ĕ*, and the *y* of ‘u’ or *yoo*) drawn to the palatal position by a *t* or an *s*-sound, as in **notion**, **pension**, **vicious** (=vish-us), **ocean** (=ōsh-an) where the *esh*-sound is due to the ‘e’ of **oceanic** (= o-se-an-ic). The *y* of *yoo* becomes the *esh* heard in ‘pressure’ (= presh-ur) and the *zh* in ‘casual’ (= cazh-oo-al).*

The neglect of the *t* in ‘ostiar’ (of ostiar-y) leaves **os..iar**, in which departing *s* draws forward and trans-

* In all these cases, it is improper to say that ‘c,’ ‘t,’ ‘s,’ before ‘i’ or ‘e,’ “and another vowel, have the power of *sh*,” for being themselves the representatives of the *sh*, ‘i’ and ‘e’ do not represent vowels at the same time.

mutes the vowel *ĭ* into *esh*, leaving its place vacant before *a*, so that a new form 'usher' results, in this manner—

O S T-I A Ry
 O S .. ʌ A R
 ush.. e r

As the *ĭ* of Latin RĀT-Ī-O *reason* (genitive case RĀTĪŌN-ĪS) is drawn *forward* to form *esh* in 'rational' (= rash-onal), and the *t* of the same word is drawn *back* to the *s*-position in 'reason,' it is evident that there is no mutation here of *s* in 'reason' and *esh* in 'rational.' Their relation to the Latin stem RĀTĪŌN- (with true *t*) may be shown thus—

R A T- — ʌ O N
 r a ...sh.. o n al
 r ea .. s ... o n

where *T* falls back and becomes *s*, while *ʌ* falls forward to become *esh*.

Imitatives.

In general, imitative sounds are not intended to be exact copies, but allied forms adapted to human speech, as 'buzz,' in which *b* and a vowel are added to the *z* which is imitated. We have examples in

click clack clock gag giggle hiss hush hum humble-bee (bumble-bee is Scotch) boom hubbub bubble mumble mutter myow (Ger. miau) peewee puff rattle rush tattoo tinkle whipperwill whisper whiz whistle toucan

Reduplication.

Reduplicate words are formed of repetitions of sound, as in murmur, singsong, chitchat, hurdigurdy, teetotal.

Alliteration

is the repetition of an element, as *r* in 'trousers' from old English 'trouses,' the *r* of which suggested its repetition.

Dimorphism.

In the course of time a word may appear under *two forms*, a result which is on this account named di-morphism, but the term is not necessary, because such forms may be more than two, as metal-mettle-medal, and many of them occur under other heads, such as Mutation (as in sip-sup-sop-soup, peak-beak,) and Par'esis (as in history-story). We have examples of dimorphism in—

adamant diamond	etiquette ticket	plan plain
admittible admissible	feeble foible	pistil pestle
assay essay	flee fly	portico porch
ballad ballet	font fount	potion poison
base basis	freight fraught	probable provable
beckon beacon	genteel gentle	prune plum
born borne	granite garnet	pungent poignant
calyx chalice	gullet gully	rap'ine ravine
canker cancer	hale heal	<small>seizure; a gorge formed violence. by violence.</small>
card chart	hedge haw	ratio rātion
carmine crimson	hōlyday holiday	rātion reason
cave cove	hugè high	rectangle rightangle
chicory succory	hu'man humane'	regal royal
clot clod	incessant unceasing	remit remiss
contagious contiguous	infract infringe	rod rood
complement compliment	later latter	resin rosin
convey convoy	legal loyal	sane sound
corsair courser	levator lifter	scallion shallot
covered covert	lev'y lev'ee	statue statute
crate grate	liquor liqueur	suit suite
crocodile cockatrice	mayor major	taste test
<small>a large a fabulous reptile. being.</small>	memory memoir	sequent second
cud quid	minute minuet	then than
custom costume	mode mood	ti..ed tight
devote devout	obeisant obedient	urban urbane
dilate delay	off of	wake-ful watch-ful
disk dish	oration orison	walk waltz
drag'on dragoon'	patron pattern [ble	ward guard
dungeon donjon	perceptible perceiva-	warden guardian
ed'ible eatable	person parson	zealous jealous

Accent makes the difference between—

antic anti ^q ue	con' ^u jure conju ^r e'	di' ^v ers di ^v erse'
critic criti ^q ue	des' ^e rt des ^e rt'	Latin late ^e n'
relic reli ^q ue	differ de ^f er'	min' ^u te min ^u te'

The same word has different spellings in—

bark barque	flour* flower	plane plain
champagne champaign	mantle mantel	rough ruff
draught draft	metre meter	sailor sailer

* Immortal Amarant, a Flour which once
In Paradiſe, faſt by the Tree of Life
Began to bloom, *Milton*, *Par. Loſt* ed. 1678, bk 3, l. 353.

CHAPTER 4. SYNTHESIS.

THE synthesis (Greek thesis *a placing, syn together,*) of words, is a placing together and arrangement of the parts which compose them.

Compound words are such as are made of two or more integral* or entire words, but they are not always separable from other derivatives. In most cases the final portion is the principal word which the earlier part defines. The parts of many compounds are easily recognised, as in handloomweaver, welfare, farewell—

almshouse	hearsay	overhear	stronghold	waylay
barefoot	heartsease	rainbow	threadbare	welcome
blackbird	homespun	sandpaper	timepiece	wildgoose
carthorse	horseman	sandpiper	undercurrent	whirlwind
gadabout	hourglass	seagull	vineyard	woodcut
grapeshot	necklace	selfacting	warehouse	windmill
hailstorm	overboard	sideboard	waterproof	millwork

In other cases their composition and actual meaning are less obvious, as in—

brimstone, from old English ‘brinnen’ *to burn*.

blockhouse (Ger. ‘block’ *a log*,) a log fort.

eyesore something offensive to the sight.

furlong, originally, the length of a furrow.

quagmire an unsteady, *quaking*, miry bog.

gangway a passage way,—from Angl. ‘gang’ *a going*.

hartshorn a preparation of ammonia, formerly procured from the horns of the hart or stag.

* Commonly called *simple*, but in ‘grasshopper,’ while ‘hopper’ is an integral word, it is not simple.

hawthorn a hedge-thorn,—Angl. ‘haga’ *hedge*, *haw*.

lodestar (Angl. ‘lād’ *a way, a voyage*; ‘lādman’ *a leader, a pilot*,) the polestar, from guiding.

redstart a bird with a red (Dut. staart) tail.

nostrils old Eng. ‘nose-thirles,’ ‘nostrhils,’ from thirl, *thrill to bore*.

stepson (Angl. ‘stépan’ *to bereave*,) a son who has lost a parent and acquired another by the marriage of the remaining parent.

walrus German ‘walross’ *whale-horse*; Anglosaxon ‘hors-hvæl’ (æ in *at*, ‘v’ as *w*) *horse-whale*.

windfall fruit or branches thrown down by the wind; hence, an unexpected advantage.

In a word like ‘idolatry,’ composed of ‘idol,’ and ‘-latry’ (*worship*)—as speech is without hyphens, we cannot indicate the parts on the blackboard either as ido-latry or idol-atry, because the two *l*’s of the Greek original (ĕidōlolatrĕía) are represented by a single *l* to which both parts have a claim, but as the accent of idol’atry would tend to preserve the first *l*, it is rather the second which has been neglected, and we may represent the word by “idol-..atry,” where the dots indicate the neglected *l*.

Development of Meanings.

As there are fewer words than ideas, they are often used to represent wide ranges of meaning, both in their in’tegral and in their compound forms. If therefore we limit the definition of a stem or a word to its primary idea, its connection with its derivatives may seem doubtful, and on this account a sufficient number of meanings must be cited to show the successive steps.

Among the English derivatives of Latin PŪT-ĀRĒ we find ‘am-put-ate’ *to cut* (AM-) *around, to cut off*; ‘com-

pute' to count; 're-pute' to think, to hold in the mind. Referring to PUT-ARE in the dictionary, we find that it means to clean; to trim, prune, lop, as vines; hence, (from the idea of keeping vines in order) to arrange, adjust: to adjust accounts, reckon, compute; to think over, suppose; to judge, form an opinion.

By such extensions, PŌND-ŪS (a weight, gen. PŌNDĚRĪS.) gives PŌNDĚR-ĀRĚ to weigh; to weigh in the mind, whence 'ponder;' and LĪBRĀ (a level, a pair of scales) suggested the mental process of 'deliberation.'

Hence, to 'ponder' is to think over a subject without the test of a proper experiment, while to 'deliberate' implies an accuracy like that which results from the use of a pair of scales.

An error is sometimes made in defining 'conspirators' as those who breathe (CON-) together; but SPĪR-ĀRĚ means to blow as well as to breathe, and on taking the prefix, CŌNSPĪRĀRĚ drops the idea of breathing, and means to blow together, as a band of trumpeters; next, in natural order, to harmonise, to be in accord; afterwards, to accord in sentiment; finally, to plot, conspire, form a conspiracy. SPIRARE also means to exhale, whence 'perspire.'

Originally, when nerves and sinews were not distinguished, NĒRV-ŪS meant sinew, nerve, guitar-string; and figuratively, force, vigor, energy, whence 'nervous' in the sense of vigorous; but as the nerves (in their restricted sense) are connected with sensation, timid people are said to have "weak nerves," to be "nervous," and to "lack nerve." A nervous man cannot make a nervous speech.

Words like 'mythology' (m̄ythos fable, -log-ía science,) are often referred to 'logos' (word, speech, discourse,) which leads the student to the false inference that -os of 'logos' became -y in 'mytholog-y,' and that this word is 'mythologos' in Greek; but when the two parts are thus

conjoined, a new meaning results, in which *-logos* represents the *person*, for 'mythologos' means *mythologist*, and his study takes the form of 'mytholog¹ía,' of which the formative *i* readily falls into final English *-y*.

Hibridity.

Hibridity is the union in a single word, of parts taken from more than one language. In most cultivated languages this is regarded as a fault, but from the mixed nature of English, it cannot be entirely avoided.

'Ail-ment,' 'talk-ative,' and 'whims-ic-al' are English, with Latin suffixes: 'companion-ship' (for fellowship) and 'venture-some' (for adventurous) are varied from Latin, and have English suffixes: 'pyro-lignic' is Greek and Latin: 'martyr-dom' is Greek and English: 'scholarship' is Greek, Latin, and English.

Eduction and Absorption.

As *m* is a nasal *b*, if its nasality be stopped too soon, *mb* will result, which accounts for the difference between 'num-er-ous' and 'num-ber;' 'hum-ility' and 'hum-ble,' where *b* is educed from *m*. 'Spin-er' (spinner) acquired an educed *d* from *n*, which was afterwards *absorbed* by the *d*, leaving 'spi..der' of which the first syllable was lengthened as a compensation for the loss of *n*.

Epenthesis

is the *addition* of elements, chiefly to facilitate pronunciation. It adds an element which turns 'special' into 'e-special' and 'coaler' into 'colli-er.' Such epenthetic additions are at first meaningless, but they may become significant, as in marking the difference between the pairs

state e-state squire e-squire scutcheon e-scutcheon spy e-spy

Epenthetic connectives appear in petr-**i**-fy, myst-**i**-fy, stell-**i**-form, ge-**o**-graphy, witti-**e**-ism, tobacco-**n**-ist, ego-**t**-ist, black-**a**-moor,—there being no such words or inflections as petri, mysti, stelli, geo, wittic, -ify, -iform.

Metath'esis

is a *transposition* or displacement of elements, as in putting the *r* of 'three' after the vowel in 'third.' In the following examples, the lines of the mark × indicate the transposed letters.

burn	curl	foliage	frith	gränary
×	×	×	×	×
brand	cruller	foil	firth	garner

Induction

is the influence of classes of words, as when drift, gift, lift, &c., *induce* 'cliff' to become 'clift.' Poland, for the German name 'Polen,' is due to names like 'Scotland' and 'Finland.'

Oto'sis

is an error of ear, a mis-hearing, as in making 'sapsago' (a kind of cheese) out of the German 'schabzieger,' or in turning the old English guttural *gh* into *f* in words like 'rough' and 'tough.'

William Caxton (who introduced printing into England about the year 1474,) mentions an ancient Greek philosopher as Peter Gower.*

Sirâdzhu-d-daula, viceroy of Bengal, who took Calcutta in 1756, was mentioned in newspapers of the period as Sir Roger Dowler.

A famous mountain pass in India named Sakrî-galî (from sakrâ *narrow*, galî *a pass*,) is known to the English as Sickly-gully.

* By a farther perversion of the old French form Pytagore, of the book-word Pythag'oras.

Parasyn'esis

(Gr. *synēsis comprehension*; *para' aside, amiss*.) a *misunderstanding* or *misconception* of a word *all of which is present*, as when 'Chinese' is supposed to be a plural, and capable of furnishing 'Chinee' in the singular number. By thus dropping a supposed plural -s or -es, we have formed *cyclop* (but 'cyclops' is in use), *effigy*, *potato* (*batatas*), *pirate*, *pÿrite*, *satrap*, *specie* (but 'species' remains), *stalactite*.

specie-bottle, a wide-mouthed bottle used for *species* of drugs.

molasses (properly *melasse*) is a plural form used as singular; so is **wages**, but this was afterwards made plural, with 'wage' in the singular.

riches is a singular (Fr. *richesse*) used as a plural.

French *écrevisse*, old English *cre'vis* and *cre'vish* became English **crayf-ish** and **crawf-ish**—the latter part of the word being mistaken for *fish*.

Partly by *otosis* and partly by *parasynesis* Fr. *salière* (a salt dish) has become *salt-cellar*; and 'asparagus' has been mistaken for 'sparrowgrass.'

Analepsy

is the *reparation* or *amendment* of words which have become obscure from a real or supposed loss of parts or meanings.

The suffix -ster formerly indicated females, as in *spin-ster* (a female *spinn-er*), *song-ster* (a female *sing-er*), but when -ster lost its force, the original meaning of 'songster' was restored by adding -ess, as in *song-str-ess* and *seam-str-ess*.

The expression "I'd rather" is often amended with "I had rather," where 'had' is an error for 'would.'

The Greek words *cyn-ic*, *mim-ic*, *mus-ic*, *log-ic*, *rhetor-ic*, started as adjectives, and when they became English nouns, and an adjective form was required, -al was added, whence not only *cyn-ic-al*, *mus-ic-al*, *log-ic-al*, *rhetor-ic-al*, but also *inductive* (p. 30) forms like *angel-ic-al*, *con-ic-al*,

cub-ic-al, despot-ic-al, emphat-ic-al, method-ic-al, sym-metr-ic-al, cylindr-ic-al, spher-ic-al, where -al is useless.

The formative U of con-tin-u-ous losing its force, the word was patched with -al, forming con-tin-u-al, -ous representing the Latin nominative sign -us.

We have -ate and -ed (forms of the same suffix) in dement-ate, dement-ed, dement-at-ed; serr-at-ed; lun-at-ed.

'Historian' started in Greek as 'histor' (a personal noun in -tor, like sculp-tor), whence the secondary noun 'historia' (history), and this served as a base for the English personal noun 'historian,' which contains the personal idea twice. So 'augur' (a soothsayer) has a second form 'augurer;' and the Hebrew plural cherub-im sometimes appears as cherub-im-s, 'lesser' and 'nearer' ('near' being an old comparative of 'nigh') are partly due to this head, and partly to the induction (p. 30) of comparatives in -er.

Euphemism

sometimes affects the form of a word, as when the name of a locality is changed from Hellgate to Hurlgate. An attempt to anglicise the German name 'Kre'ty' resulted in the Irish form 'Grady,' and the Irish name 'Prunty' took the Greek form 'Bronté.'

Representation.

When shortened words are compared with their originals, care must be taken to determine the neglected elements, or laws of speech and of etymology will be perverted. At the first view, an interchange of *m* and *n* seems to be present in 'name' and 'noun,' but the base 'nomin' of 'nomin-al' gives *n* to nou..n and *m* to name.., these two consonants being representatives and not mutations of each other in these words.

The *ai* of 'rail' has not become *u* in 'rule,' but the

latter *represents* the former next the *r* of RĚGŮLĀ, from which 'rail' retains the first, second, and fifth elements (REGULA), while 'rule' retains the first, fourth, and fifth (REGULA), when the neglect of 'eg' brings *u* to the second place.

In going from 'pulver(ise)' to 'powder,' *v* seems to become *d*, or *d* seems a permutation of *l*,—but *v* was lost from old English pould..er (= poolder), the *oo* of which became *ow* in 'powder,' and *d* was educed from *l* before it was neglected.

Care must be taken not to mistake examples of representation for those of mutation, as in 'delu..ge' from DĪLŮVĪŪ^m (p. 22), where 'ge' (=dzh) is a mutation of the vowel, to which it has an etymologic relation, whilst it has merely a representative relation to the lost *v*. Similarly, an epenthetic *e* before *sc*, and the subsequent loss of the *s*, seems to point to an affinity between *e* (é in *they*) and *s* in French and English, which does not exist—

scarlet	stable	spine	scripture	scum	school
é..carlate	é..table	é..pine	é..cri..ture	é..cume	é..cole

In Greek and Latin, *ts*, *ds*, are not sequents (*t*, *d*, are not followed by *s*), consequently, if participial *s* is required after *d* or *t*, as in pro-**vide**—pro-**vid**-**s**-ion; re-**mit**—re-**mit**-**s**-ion, the dental (*t* or *d*) is either dropped or assimilated, forming pro-**vi**..**s**-ion (where the *d* is dropped) and re-**miss**-ion (where *t* is assimilated, as shown by the doubled *s* in Latin). This change makes *s* the *representative* of the nearly related *t*, *d*. The similar relation with *n*, *r*, accounts for forms like ad-**here**—ad-**he**..**s**-ion; de-**pon**-ent—de-**po**..**s**-it; **respond**—**response**. But in these examples of representation, a mutational influence is present.

Parop' sis

is (Gr. ὄψις) a looking (pără') beyond or beside, implying a *false view*, such as an error in print, writing, or reading.

As *l* and *b* may be written much alike, this may account for a former spelling of *Babelmandeb* as *Babelmandel*.

Paropsis includes such misread words as phīlology for philology, engīne for engine, eye-talian for Italian, pie-ano for pian' o, nigh-ther for neither (=nee'ther), rāillery for rāillery (=rall'ery, corresponding with 'rally,' not with 'rail'), wīnd for wind.

Initial 'ks being difficult in speech, the *k* would be likely to be neglected, leaving *s* and turning 'kserkses' into 'serkses'—but the letters 'X' and 'Z' are somewhat alike and their confusion has given the same initial sound to the names Xeno and Zeno in English.

CHAPTER 5. PARESIS.

AFTER words are built up by synthesis (p. 26), they are subject to modification by *par'ësis* or *neglect*, which has turned (saxifrage)

s a c s i f r a g e into
s a .. s a f r a s

by neglecting to pronounce the *cay* of *x*, and by allowing the middle vowel and final consonant to be replaced by others. Although such changes are due to carelessness, inattention, and ignorance, they result in a multitude of new and useful words.

In many cases, the longer word in the following examples is a book-word introduced after the shorter form has been in use, consequently, the latter is not a direct derivative of the former, the two having entered the language independently.

Paresis or neglect performs an important part in producing derivative words. The loss of elements is often followed by a change of meaning; and the new forms are not usually such as result from removing affixes for the purpose of restoring a previous condition.

Blackboard exercises should be written in the following manner—

movement	manœuvre	hospital	blaspheme
mo .. ment	man ..u..re	ho.. ..tel	bla.....me

Greek—p e² t r o s e² l î n o n
p a .. r .. s .. l e y
c e l e ry

where -ry of 'cele-ry' is set apart, being an independent suffix, perhaps suggested by the *r* of 'parsley.'

ad̄jut-ant ai..d	cover ke..r-chief	eremite her..mit
ambul-ate amb..le	credent mis-cre..ant	estim-ate ai..m
angul-ar ang..le	crisp cra..pe	evet ef..t
aper-ient Ap..r-il	crude cru..el	evid-ent vie..w
ap'plicable appli'..able	crypt gro..tt-o	evil i..ll
apprehend appre..nt-ice	cucurbit ..gōur..d	exemplar ..sampler
aptitude a..ttitude	damascene dam..son	ex-cortic-ate ..s-corch
armature arm..or	debt d..ue	explicate exploi..t
Armenian ermīne..	decadence decay..	extraneous ..strange
Augustin Au..stin	deception decei..t	extra-vag-ant ..stray..
balsam bâl..m	decim-al d..ime	fact fea..t
benediction ben..i..son	declination declen-sion	factitious fe..tish
benignity benign	defect defea..t	fantasy fan..cy
Bethlehem bedl..am	de-grade v. de-gree.. n.	febrifuge feverfew..
blossom bloo..m	delectable delight-ful	feroci-ous fier..ce
borough bur..g	deposit depo..t	fidelity fe..al..ty
bowel bâyou..	desider-ate desi..re	flagellate flai..l
calc-areous chałk-y	designate design	foc-al fu..el cur-few..
capital ca..tt..le	de-spic-able ..spi..te	food fo..-ster
captive cai..tiff	de-struct-ive de-stroy..	fragile frai..l
castle châ..teau	dictate di..tt-y	Frankish Fren..ch
cauda-l cue.. queue..	dig-n-it-y deign, dis-	frater-nal fri..ar
chirurgion s..urgeon	dai..n condign	fric-ass-ee fry..
cholera choler..	dilate delay..	friction fray..fre..t
cleric cler..k	diluvial delu..ge p. 22.	fruct-i-fy frui..t
collect' cull..	disport ..sport	gander goo..se
*colōne c..lown	distracted distraught	genteel jaunty..
column colo..nnade†	distress ..stress	genteel gent..le
compute coun..t	dolphin dau..phin	gigantic gi..ant
concept concei..t	drachm dra..m	glyc(er-ine) ..lic-o(rice)
conduct..er condui..t	drag draw.. dray..	gust-o dis-gust gou..t
con-fide de-fy..	draggle trai..l	halser haw..ser
con-fid-ence af-fi..ance	dubious doub-t	hedge haw..(thorn)
conven-t-ion co..ven-ant	duplic-ate double..	Hieronymus ..Jero..me
cook cu..-linary	eject je..t ju..t	Hispania ..Spain
coppice cop..se	elect éli..te	Hispaniola ..spaniel
*corōne c..rown	eleemos-ynary âł..m..s	history ..story
corpse cor..se corps	emend ..mend	hÿacinth .jacinth p. 21.
cortic-al cor..k	emmet an..t†	hydropsy ..dropsy
courtesy curt..sy	engine ..gin	insulate ĩ..solate

i-gno-ble ..noble	monster mu..ster	plenit-ude plen..t-y
i-ignorant un- <i>knowing</i>	muscul-ar muse..le	potent pow..erful
im-plic-ate imply..	native na..ive	pred-atory prey..
invidious envi..ous	naught no..t	pre-dic-ate prea..ch
indiction indi..te	navig-ation navy..	prehension pri..s..on
inimic-al enemy..	negation de-ni..-al	presbyter pries..t..
inimic-al en..mi..ty	nigher ne..ar	procuracy proc-cy
integer enti..re	nomin-al nou..n	procurátor proc..tor
invective inveigh	Norweg-ian Norway..	provide purvey..
junction join..t jun..to	+n-other n-o..r	pro-vid-ent pru..d-ent
juniper gin..	noxious noi..-some	pugnacious im-pugn
juvenile ju..nior	nutri-ment nou-r-ish	pumice poun..ce†
lad(-ess) la..ss	obedience obei..sance	punct-ure poin..t†
latest la..st	oct-u-ple eigh ^t -fold	rádřūs ray..
lavender lau..ndry	ordinance ord..nance	receive receipt
laverock la..r..k	or-pi-ment orpi..n	rectangle rightangle
layer lai..r	ossifrage os..prey..	redemption r..an..som†
league al-li..ance	ostiaty u..sh..er	re-duc-t-ion sub-duc..
lection le..sson	other o..r	regal řě..al-m
ligament li..en, al-ly..	pag-an pea...s-ant	regn-ant reign-ing
lixivium lye..	palmate pa/m	regulator r..ul..er
lobby lo..dge	parabola parab..le	remain rem..n-ant
loc-al lieu..	parable par..ley	re-mov-ed re-mo..te
long-evi-ty a..ge	paralysis pa..l..sy..	replication reply..
Longobard Lom..bard†	particle par..cel	respect' réspř..te
macul-ate mo..le(a spot)	pauper poo..r	retract retrea..t
magister-y ma..ster-y	pectoral poi..t..rel	rotund rou..nd
market mar..t	penitence pen..ance	rup-t-ure rou..t
masculine ma..le	penit-ent re-pen..t-ant	salv-age sa..ve sa..fe
massive massy..	periculouſ peri..louſ	sanct-i-ty sain..t†
mayhem mai..m	per-secute s..ue pur-	saxifrage sa..ssafras
median mea..n	s..ue s..uit ens..ue	scandal s..lander
+mediety m..oiety	petr-i-fy pie..r	secure s..ure
+m ^e k-ed ma..-de	phantasm fant..om	senior si..re s..i..r
mensur-able mea..sure	phrenetic fran..tic	shire-reeve sher..iff
right mai..-n	piety pi..ty	sigil sea..l
minister min..st..r-el	pigment pai..nt	signature sign
mix-t me..s-t-řzo	plic-ate plea..t ply..	species spice
model mo..ld	Pontefract Pom..fre..t	spelter (zinc) ..pew..ter
monastery min..ster..	+posture pos..ture	spirit sp..rite

spons-or e-spon..s-al	tenth ti..the	vestiary vest..ry
sprig spray..	think though-t	vitul-ine vea..l
straggle stray..	tinct-ure tin..t tain..t	viv-id vi..t-al
strict strai..t	trac-t trai..t trea..t	vocal vow..el
subduce subdue..	trac-t-ate trea..t-y, -ise	vote vow..
super'ficies su..rface	transpass tre..s-pass	vulgar folk
super-vice su..r-vey..	trough tray	wagon wai..n
su-spec-t de-spi..te	tug tōw..v.	wal-tz wal-k
sylv-an sa..v-age	unc-t-ion oin..t-ment	will would
tabul-ate tab..le	use u..tensil	worth wor..ship
tegul-ar ti..le	van-it-y vaun..t	yell-ow yol-k
tell tal-k	varlet va..let	young you..th

Observe, that it is not ad- of 'adjutant' that becomes 'aid,' but *t* of the former becomes *d* of the latter. In cases like ambul-ate, angul-ar, it is easy to see that the parts (-ate, -ar) set off by hyphens, have nothing to do with amb..le, ang..le; and that the suffix -il of Ap..r-il is different from -ient of aper-ient. Bur..g has lost the second vowel of burough, but retains the final consonant wanting in the latter.

CHAPTER 6. GRAMMAR.

IN looking at the composition of words like

falsify to make false

justify to make just

classify to arrange in order

purify to make pure

rectify to make right

versify to make verse

we must not suppose that ‘-ify’ represents *make*, for in these words, ‘-fy’ alone has this meaning, and to include the ‘-i-’ as part of it, would be like making ‘iform’ the latter part of uniform, multiform, cruciform, vermiform; or like dividing ‘Scottstown’ into ‘Scott’ and ‘stown.’

This brings us to the grammatic inflections of such words in Latin. The Latin verb FĀLL-O (I miss, *fail*, cheat,) has for its participle and adjective FĀL-S-ŪS (*false*), where -US indicates the nominative case and masculine gender, of which the genitive* case FĀL-S-Ī (*of false*) is used in fals-i-fy, and the same nominative -US has -I genitive in just-i-fy, rect-i-fy, clar-i-fy, pur-i-fy, null-i-fy, where ‘-fy’ is a short form of -fic- (also -fec-, fac- *make*), as in ampl-i-fic-at-ion (a making wide or ample.)

The fact that words like paci-i-fic, spec-i-fic, terr-i-fic end like poet-ic, caused them to be accepted as adjectives in -ic; but the adjective power of the Latin word belongs to the lost suffix of TĒRR-Ī-FĪC-ŪS. This affords an example of parasynesis (p. 31).

‘Amplification’ is not derived from ‘amplify,’ nor satis-fac-tion from ‘satisfy,’ because the original stems ‘fic’ and ‘fac’ have a *cay* which the remnant ‘fy’ cannot give. Authors who follow this method assign an older ‘test-y’ (as if *head-y*) to a newer French ‘tê..te’ *head* (which cannot give the *s* of the *old* French ‘teste’),—‘taste’ to Fr. ‘tâ..ter,’ and others. Never cite a word as an original which cannot account for a supposed derivative.

* Implying *of*, and constituting the ‘possessive’ case of English Grammar.

HŌRT-ŪS (a garden), HŌRT-Ī (of a garden), hort-i-cul-ture (culture of a garden.) CRŪX (a cross), CRŪC-ĪS (of a cross), cruc-i-form (having the form of a cross.)

VĒR-ŪS (true, gen. VĒR-Ī) gives ver-i-ty; but VĀR-Ī-ŪS (various, gen. VĀR-Ī-Ī) gives var-i-e-ty, to prevent the repetition 'ii,' and PĪ-ŪS (pious, gen. PĪ-Ī) gives pi-e-ty for the same reason.

The nominative and genitive are alike in CLĀSS-ĪS (a class,) whence class-i-fy which we may write with the nominative mark (·), the genitive (:), or class:i-fy with both.

FŌRT-ĪS (strong,) fort-i-fy (to make strong).

MŌLL-ĪS (soft), moll-i-fy (to make soft).

VĒRM-ĪS (a worm,) verm-i-form.

ĒNS-ĪS (a sword,) ens-i-form, where the parts are adapted by rejecting final -s. But the -s is retained in sat-is-fy (to cause to have enough, to *sate*,) from SĀT-ĪS (enough,) which has adverbial -IS.

PĀX (peace) gen. PĀC-ĪS, whence pac-i-fic.

ĀPĒX (the top) gen. ĀPĪC-ĪS, whence apic-al.

MĀNŪS (hand) gen. MĀN-ŪS, whence man-u-al.

MŌRS (death) gen. MŌRT-ĪS, whence morti-fy, mort-al.

The genitive case of FRŪCT-ŪS (frui..t), VĒRS-ŪS (a verse, a turn,) is FRŪCT-ŪS, VĒRSŪS, hence the -i- of fruct-i-fy and vers-i-fy is not a genitive sign, but a *connective* (p. 30) induced (p. 30) by the frequency of the genitive -I.

ŌN-ŪS (a burden) gen. ŌN-ĒR-ĪS, whence exon-er-ate.

The Latin CŌRP-ŪS (a body, whence corp..se and corp..s), has the genitive case CŌRP-ŌR-ĪS, whence corp'-or-al (relating to the body), and corp-ōr'-e-al (having a body), in which an additional word is made by an -e- which is formative, but not grammatic, although elements which give grammatic forms and meanings, are formative also.

Formative 'e' and 'i' are present in Europ-ē'-an, Athē'n-i-an, gēn-i-us, re-me'd-i-al; and a final 'y' is printed for 'i,' as in re-m'ed-y, master-y, mis'er-y, mytholog-y. They are also present in stup-e-fy, liqu-e-fy, terr-i-fy, fur-i-ous, gen-e-sis, id-e-a, Ind-i-a, Austral-i-a.

The 'e' with which 'rose' and 'line' are written, has nothing to do with the formative 'e' of rōs-e-ate and lin-e-al, being added to secure the pronunciation of the vowel.

Gender. French relinquished the Latin suffixes for case and gender, as masc. -US, fem. -A, neut. U^m, and rejecting the neuter, was left with but two genders. Deprived of their gender suffixes, Latin -IV-US, -IV-A would become -IV which French took as -ive in the feminine and -if in the masculine, so that Lat. captivus, captiva, became French *m.* 'captif,' *f.* 'captive' whence English 'cai..tiff' and 'captive'—

restiff restive

brief breve

blank blanch

4 *

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CHAPTER 7. ANALYSIS.

ENGLISH words present certain resemblances, as between 'ulcerate' (to become an ulcer,) and 'personate' (to imitate a person), where -ate not only extends the meaning of 'ulcer' and 'person,' but it turns these nouns into verbs. In 'passionate,' -ate turns a noun into an adjective, and in 'consulate' (the office of a consul,) it gives a derivative noun.

In 'ulcerate,' -ate is an affix, and also a suffix—because placed *after* the stem 'ulcer.' An **affix** is so named because it is *fixed* or joined (AF-[†] for AD) *to*, whether before or after. A **suffix** is something joined (SUF-[†] for SUB below, behind, or) *after*; and prefixes are placed (PRE-) *before* their stems. A **stem** is the part to which an affix is joined. In 'ulcer-at-ion,' 'ulcerat' is a stem to -ion, and 'ulcer' to -at-ion.

conglutinate to unite (CON-) *with* glue or gluten;
concentrate to bring (CON-) *together* to a centre;
conglobate brought together in the shape of a globe;
consolidate to make solid. Here, in addition to the suffix -ate, we have con-, which we judge to be a **prefix**, because we observe that it stands before parts or stems which we recognise as the separate words gluten, centre, globe, solid. We observe farther, that several of these stems are varied in form, to adapt them to their position, in which they may be compared to timbers which require to be trimmed into proper shape, before they can take their place in a building.

Prefixes are often thus fitted to stems, as when con- becomes co- in 'co-equal' (equal with); or when its *n* is assimilated to a lip consonant by becoming *m*, as in 'commix' (to mix together), 'compatriot' (a fellow countryman.) In the same manner, con- becomes col- by **assimilation** before *l*, as in 'collocate' (to locate with, or together; to arrange); and it takes the form cor- before *r*, as in 'correspond' (to respond with; to agree.) It is clear that this assimilative change is due to the difficulty of pronouncing words like con-mix, con-locate, con-respond, con-motion.

Qn. How do we know that col- and cor- are forms of con-, and not distinct prefixes? *Ans.* We know that col- and cor- stand for con- in such words, because ancient Latin inscriptions are in existence, which give such double forms as COLLISIO and CONLISIO (collision), CORRECTOR and CONRECTOR.

In adapting the prefix EX (*out, out of,*) it may become EC- and E-, as in

- e-nerv-ate** to deprive of nerve or force; to un-nerve.
evaporate to go out or off in vapor.
ec-centr-ic or **excentric** out of centre; odd; singular.
e-labor-ate to work out; spend labor on; worked out.
collaborate to labor with, or together.

In the next table, stems and derivatives are printed so as to exhibit their mutual relations.

cave	<i>a hollow place.</i>	firm	<i>strong.</i>
excavate	<i>to hollow out.</i>	confirm	<i>to make strong.</i>
cav:i-ty	<i>a hollowed place.</i>	infirm	<i>not strong; feeble.</i>
dense	<i>close.</i>	grave	<i>weighty; solemn.</i>
dens:i-ty	<i>closeness.</i>	grav:i-ty	<i>weight; seriousness.</i>
condense	<i>to make close.</i>	grievous	<i>hard to be borne.</i>
fame	<i>renown.</i>	taste	<i>one of the senses.</i>
famous	<i>renowned.</i>	tasty	<i>showing taste.</i>
defame	<i>to deprive of fame.</i>	distaste	<i>want of relish.</i>

note	to mark ; to observe.	pure	clean.
denote	to mark specially.	puri:ty	cleanness.
notable	worthy of note.	puri:fy	to make clean.
null	of no value.	sole	alone ; single.
annul	to make void.	solitude	loneliness.
null:i-ty	nothingness.	de-sol-ate	made lonely ; ruined.
press	to crush ; to squeeze.	vile	low, mean.
compress	to press together.	revile	to reproach.
repression	a pressing back.	vil-i-fy	to make (vĪL-ĪS) vile.

Hundreds of words enable us to separate and to determine the force of their component parts ; but there are many which differ from the preceding examples in the fact that, although they are shown to be derivatives by their known affixes, and by their meanings, *their stems are not in use as English words*. Nevertheless, such words must be treated as derivatives, whether their stems are known words or not.*

If 'press' as a separate word had been lost from all languages, such evident derivatives as depress, express, impress, repress, suppress, would furnish it ; and with equal facility we get a stem 'pel' and its meaning *drive*, from **expel** to drive out ; **impel** to drive on ; **repel** to drive back ; **propel** to drive forward ; **dispel** to drive asunder, as clouds.

Qu. If English were the only known language, should 'propel' and 'repel' be regarded as unconnected, and each assumed to be a primitive word? *Ans.* They should not ; because, if 'propel' means *to drive forward*, and 'repel' means *to drive back*,—as 'pel' is a part of both words, and *drive* a part of both definitions, 'pel' necessarily means *drive*, 'pro' means *forward*, and 're-' means *back*.

Qu. What do you make of 'redeem?' *Ans.* If it were not for one thing, I would say that, as 'redeem' means *to buy back*, re- should mean *back*, leaving 'deem' to mean *buy*.

* In the following pairs, different words are built up in the same manner from different stems—

veracity	confidence	congregate	perforate	collocate	irritate	social
sagacity	confluence	confiscate	percolate	colligate	irrigate	genial

Qu. But 'deem' means to think, to judge, and locally, a judge is called a 'deemster.' Besides, RE- is Latin, and 'deem' is English, making this supposed 'RE-deem' a hibrid (p. 29), and analysis which makes a word a hibrid, is to be treated with distrust. But what is the "one thing" to which you alluded? *Ans.* It is, that while stems like 'pel' (drive) and 'trac-t' (draw) afford several derivatives, such as repel, propel, dispel; retract, extract, distract, contract, attract, the supposed stem 'deem' of 'redeem' occurs with but one prefix, and unless such single examples exhibit their parts clearly, a supposed composition like 're-deem' must be regarded as doubtful.

Obs. We have seen (p. 43) that EX has the forms E- and EC-; similarly, RE- has the form RED- in the Latin word RĒD-ĪM-O (*I re-purchase*, whence **red-ee**m,) from ĚM-O *I buy, obtain*; ĒMP-T-ŪS *bought, obtained*; ĒXĒMPTŪS *taken (EX) out, released*, whence **ex-emp-t**, where *p* is educed from *m*. Consequently, there is no such word as re-deem in the sense of a stem 'deem' with a prefix re-.

Qu. What do you make of 'icicle'? *Ans.* It should not be assumed to be a hibrid by comparing it with 'particle' (a small part), but we must trace its history, when we find it as Anglosaxon *is-gicel* (*g* in *give*, *c* as *k*); Dutch *ijskegel ice-cone* (*ij* as *y* in *my*).

The stems of the following derivatives are recognisable, notwithstanding their absence as separate English words.

agent (one) <i>doing or acting.</i>	cap-t-ive <i>one caught or held.</i>
ac-t (something) <i>done.</i>	cap-ac-i-ty <i>power of holding.</i>
exal-t <i>to make high; e-lev-ate.</i>	proceed <i>to go (PRO) forward.</i>
alt:i-t-ude <i>hight; e-lev-a-tion.</i>	recede <i>to go (RE-) back.</i>
ann-u-al <i>yearly.</i>	certain <i>sure.</i>
ann-ui-ty <i>yearly stipend.</i>	certes <i>surely.</i>
ardent <i>burning; zealous.</i>	exclude <i>to shut (EX) out.</i>
ardor <i>warmth; zeal.</i>	seclude <i>to shut (SE-) apart.</i>
aud=i-ble <i>that may be heard.</i>	culpable <i>worthy of blame.</i>
aud=i-t-or <i>a hearer.</i>	exculpate <i>to clear from blame.</i>
bell-ic-ose <i>prone to war.</i>	recur <i>to run back; return.</i>
rebel' <i>to war (RE-) back.</i>	concur <i>to meet (or act) together.</i>
imbibe <i>to drink in.</i>	decent <i>proper, becoming.</i>
bibulous <i>drinking in; spongy.</i>	dec:ōr-um <i>propriety.</i>
canine <i>pertaining to dogs.</i>	indicate <i>to point out.</i>
cynic (Gr.) <i>doglike; surly.</i>	dic-t-ion <i>mode of speech.</i>

- dol**-or *grief*.
condole to grieve (CON-) *with*.
donate to give.
donor a giver.
endure to last; to bear.
durable lasting.
equal even; just.
equ:i-ty justice.
defend to strike; to avert.
fender a protector.
refer to bear back.
defer to put off.
fervor heat; warmth; zeal.
fervent boiling; zealous.
confide to trust much.
diffidence want of trust.
figure a form, shape, outline.
effig=y (=I-ĒS) a likeness; image.
final at the end.
finish to end; the end.
focus meeting point of rays.
focal pert. to a focus or h'arth.
fragment bit broken off.
fragile easily brok-en.
fugitive fleeing; escaping.
fugacious fleeting; volatile.
fulgid bright; shining.
effulgent shining (EX) out.
congeal to freeze (CON-) together.
gelid very cold; frozen.
gerent bearing.
aligerous wing-bearing; winged.
glac=i-al relating to ice.
glac=i-er a field of ice.
grat=u-it-ous done out of favor.
grat:i-t-ude thankfulness.
- exhale** to breathe (EX) out.
inhal-at-ion a breathing in.
adhere to stick (AD) to.
cohere to stick (CO-, CON-) together.
horror a shuddering fear.
horrid exciting horror.
humid moist.
humor moisture.
image a likeness.
imitate to copy.
collide to strike together.
elide to strike out.
lift to raise up.
lever a raising bar.
local pertaining to a place.
locate to put in place.
remain to stay (RE-) back.
permanent staying (PER) entirely.
malice ill-will, spite.
malig-n-ant spiteful.
command to order; authority.
mandate a command.
permeate to go or pass through.
immeable not allowing passage.
remed=y means of cure; to restore.
med-ic-ine the art of healing.
mental pertaining to the mind.
dementate deprived of mind.
minute' very small.
diminish to lessen.
admire to wonder (AD) at.
mirr-or object used in admiring.
admonish to warn, remind.
mon-it-or he who reminds.
mor:t-al subject to death.
mor:t=u-ar-y a burial-place.

- mural** *pertaining to a wall.*
immured *imprisoned.*
mut-at-ion *change.*
immutable *unchangeable.*
naval *pertaining to shipping.*
nav-ig-ate *to manage shipping.*
nocu-ous *producing harm.*
innocent *not harming; harmless.*
renovate *to make new (RE-) again.*
nov-el-ty *something new.*
connubi-al *pert. to marriage.*
nup-t:i-als *marriage rites.*
num-er-ous *being many.*
enum-er-ate *to count (E-) out.*
odi-um *hatred.*
odi-ous *hateful.*
adoring *addressing, beseeching.*
or-at-ion *a (formal) speech.*
adorn *to beautify; add beauty.*
ornate *decorated.*
oval *egg-shaped.*
ovoid *somewhat egg-shaped.*
compac-t *driven (CON-) together.*
impac-t *a driving (IN) against.*
patent *open (to all)*
patulous *expanding.*
pathos (Gr.) *emotion; feeling.*
pathetic *causing emotion.*
pati-ent *suffering; enduring.*
pati-ble *sufferable.*
expel *to drive out.*
repel *to drive back.*
peninsul-a *almost an island.*
penultimate *almost the last.*
depend *to hang (DE) from or down.*
pendent *hanging; sus-pend-ed.*
pious *devout.*
piety *devotion.*
depic-t *to paint.*
pic-t-ure *a painting.*
portable *that may be carried.*
porter *a carrier.*
private *one's own.*
deprive *to take away what one has.*
penal *relating to punishment.*
penitentiary *house of sorrow.*
punish *to cause pain.*
impunity *without punishment.*
pudicity *modesty.*
impudent *not modest.*
deride *to laugh at.*
rid-ic-u-lous *laughable.*
rigid *stiff, hard.*
rigor *stiffness, severity.*
corrode *to gnaw (CON-) much.*
erode *to eat (E-, EX) out.*
rugose *full of wrinkles.*
corrugate *to wrinkle together.*
salu-brious *health-bringing.*
salu-tary *healthful.*
sepulchre *a tomb.*
sepul-t-ure *burial.*
desist *to stand (DE) from; cease.*
assist *to stand (AD) at or by; aid.*
console *to cheer or comfort.*
solace *comfort.*
solar *pertaining to the sun.*
solstice *sun-standing.*
son-ōr-ous *yielding sound.*
resonant *sounding (RE-) back.*
speculum *a looking-glass.*
inspec-t *to look into.*

assume to take (AD) to (one's self.)	vanish to disappear.
resume to take back.	evanescent passing (E-) away.
retain to hold back; keep.	} vapor steam-like matter.
abstain to hold from.	
tenable that may be held.	} convene to come together.
tenant a holder, an occupier.	
ted_si-um weariness.	veri-ty truth.
tedious irksome.	veracious truthful.
terr-ene earthly; earthy.	avert to turn from.
inter to put in earth; bury.	revert to turn back.
terror fright.	deviate to go from the way.
terrible causing fright.	pervious having a way through.
timid afraid.	vivid lively.
timorous full of fear.	vivacity liveliness.
tum-or a swell-ing.	convocation a calling together.
tum-ul-us a mound.	revoking a calling back.
disturb to disquiet.	voluntary acting by choice.
turbulent disorderly.	volition the act of willing.
turgid swelled.	involve to roll in; entangle.
turgescient beginning to swell.	evolve to roll forth; develop.
tutor a guardian; a teacher.	voracity greed.
tuition wardship; instruction.	devour to eat up.
utility usefulness.	vulgar common.
utensil an implement.	divulge to make common.
vac_su-um an empty space.	beware to be cautious.
vacant being empty.	warn to caution.
valid having force.	cau-t-ion wariness.
valor strength (of mind.)	cav_se-at let him beware.

The foregoing table gives us over one hundred stems for which it is not necessary to go beyond the English language. In many cases, however, we must study the previous history of the words, or our conclusions will be erroneous. For example, the same *t* does not occur in 'trans-it' (TRĀNS-Ī-T-ŪS a going over) and 'ex-it' (ĒX-ĪT

he goes out), the former *-t* being participial, while the latter marks the third person singular, not only of this verb, but of others. 'Exit' has been adopted from plays, where it directs a character to leave the stage. The root of these words is *î (go)* present in *trans-i-ent across-going*.

The prefix 'a-' of a-part, a-sleep, is not present in 'alone,' which is not to be divided as a-lone, but as al-one or *all one*, with the old pronunciation of *ōne* in *ōn-ly*, al-*ōne* and its short form *..l-one*. The *ω*-sound now heard in 'one,' is an education (p. 29) from the true *o* of old English *ōne*.

In 'organ-ise' the suffix is *-ise*, but in ana-ly-se *y* belongs to the stem. The verb 'analyse' is in this case due rather to the French noun *analyse* (Gr. analysis) than to the French verb *analyser*. Analysis is a solving (ANA) back; an unraveling.

Pupil. Why, in the case of sepul-chre, was not the stem made shorter than sepul-? *Ans.* Probably because the author could not determine whether to separate a prefix 'se-' as in se-clude (p. 45), or a suffix '-ul,' as in tum-ul-us (p. 48).

Allied forms like re-mit, re-miss; ad-mit, ad-missible; re-cede, re-cess; in-vert, inverse; mord-ant, re-morse—are explained under Representation, p. 33.

The foregoing examples present a preliminary view of the following affixes.

Prefixes—a- ab abs, ad as-, be-, co- con- col- com- cor-, de, di- dis-dif-, e- ex, in im-, in-, en-, per, pre-, pro, re-, se-. (15)

Suffixes—-a, -able, -ace, -aci-ous, -aci-ty, -age, -ain (AN), -al, -ant, -ar, -ar-y, -ate, -at-ion, -ble, -bri-ous, -d, -dom, -ed, -el, -en *v*, -en *a*, -ence, -ens-il, -ent, -er, -ern, -ess, -et *a*, -et-ic, -ful, -fy, *≡i-*, *≡i-al*, *≡i-ble*, -ic, -ice, -icity, -id, *≡i-ent*, -ig-ate, -ignant, -il, -ile, -il-it-y, -ine, -ing, -ion, -ish, -it, -it-ate, -ite, -it-ion, -ive, -ix, -le, -n *v. infn.*, -oid, -or, -or-ous, -os, -ose, -ous, -t, -t-ary, -ti-al, -t-ion, -t-or, -t-ude, -t-um, -ty, -u-(formative), -ude, -u-it-ous, -ul-ous, -ul-us, -ul-um, -um, -und, -untary, -ute, -ure, -us, -y. (83)

CHAPTER 8. AFFIXES.

AFFIXES are additions to roots, stems, and words, intended to modify their meaning.

In some cases an affix modifies only the form of a word, like the e- of e-squire (for squire, p. 29) and connective -t- in ego-t-ist (p. 30).

Affixes (p. 42) are of two kinds of which the prefixes are placed before, and the suffixes after the word-bases they modify.

We have seen under *Dimorphism* (p. 24) that a word may in time acquire several forms and meanings, as 'corsair' and 'courser,' and in many other cases, although we may know the parts of which a word is composed, their primary meaning will not give us the actual or the figurative signification. For example—

A 'headstrong' (or self-willed) man may have a weak head. To 'reach over' is not to 'overreach,' to 'come over' is not to 'overcome,' and a 'set up' differs from an 'upset.'

In modern music, the longest note is named 'semibreve,' because it was once *half* of a *brief* note called a breve. The next longest note is named 'minim' (Lat. MĪNĪMŪS *least*), because it indicated the shortest note used when the term was adopted.

The month October, which we now make the *tenth*, was named when it was counted as (ōctō eight) the *eighth* month of the Roman year.

In some words 'in-' means *not*, as in 'incorrect' and 'impossible;' but instead of *not famous*—'in'famous' means *detestable*, and 'im'pious' means *wicked*.

The meaning of an affix may become obscured or lost, as in the case of the Arabic article al- (or el-) *the*, which distinguishes 'alchemy' from 'chimistry' only as a different *word*, and on this account such an affix becomes *verbal*.

Some stems take a suffix where others take a prefix, as in—

author-ise, em-power	life-less, in-animate	sour-ish, sub-acid
vili-fy, de-fame	heed-less, neg-lig-ent	sinful, im-pious
rati-fy, con-firm	faith-less perfid-i-ous	tum-ult, up-roar.

Affixes are absent from many English words, and present in their Latin-English equivalents, as in—

dull, torp-id	get, ob-tain	guess, con-jec-t-ure
drive, im-pel	go, pro-gress'	rob, de-pred-ate
get, re-ceive	raise, e-lev-ate	choke, suf-foc-ate

In the first of the following columns the suffixes are English, opposite to which stand words with suffixes of about the same meaning, derived from Latin, as -ty of liber-ty from -TĀS of LĪBĒR-TĀS. They are mutually explanatory and show the range of correspondence in meaning, but they must not be regarded as exact equivalents.

Live-ly and viv-id are equally adjectival; flow-ing and flu-ent are participial; mov-er and mo-tor are nouns; mot-ive is primarily an adjective, as in "motive power," but in the expression "a good motive," it becomes a noun; and a "preventive remedy" is sometimes called a "preventive."

drunk-ard,	inebri-ate	thral-dom,	serv:i-t-ude
nigg-ard,	mis-er	free-dom,	ex-emp-t-ion
begg-ar-y,	mendic-ancy	free-dom,	liber-ty
col-d α.	gel-id	king-dom,	monarch-y (Gr.)
kin-d α.	gent-le	un-dou-b-t-ed	in-du-b-it-able
kin-d n.	gend:er	fix-ed,	station-ary
kin-d n,	sort	curv-ed	curv-ate
kin-d n,	spec=i-es	parch-ed,	ar-id
floo-d,	in-und-at-ion	crippl-ed,	de-crep-it
Pope-dom	Pap-acy -ATIA	un-de-fin-ed	in-de-fin-ite
prince-dom	princip-al:i-ty	ad-join-ed	ad-junc-t
wis-dom,	sap=i-ence	trav-el,	itiner-ate

kern-el,	nuc-le.us	gain-ful,	pro-fit-able
heath-en,	pag-an	law-ful,	leg-al
heath-en,	ethn-ic	wake-ful	vig-il-ant
warr-en,	viv-ar=i.um	need-ful,	ne-cess-ary
warr-en,	viv-ar=y	ire-ful	ir-ate
clov-en,	sulc-ate	neg-lec=t-ful	neg-lig-ent
leng-th-en	e-long-ate	mirth-ful,	com-ic
hidd-en,	secr-et	fear-ful,	tim-id
hidd-en,	lat-ent	frui..=t-ful	fer-t-ile
hidd-en,	re-cond'-ite	un-law-ful,	il-lic-it
soft-en,	moll:i-fy	de-cei..=t-ful	de-cep-t-ive
rott-en,	putr-id	fret-ful,	mor-ose
barr-en,	ster-ile	doub-t-ful	dub-i-ous
sull-en,	mor-ose'	fruit-ful,	fec-und
wood-en,	lign=e-ous	God-head,	Dei-ty
brok-en,	ab-rup-t	neighbor-hood,	vicin-age
drunk-en,	tem-ul-ent	false-hood	fals:i-ty
arch-er,	sagitt-ar=i.us	en-dur-ing	dur-able
begg-ar,	mendic-ant	pass-ing <i>n.</i>	pass-age
fal-t-er,	hes-it-ate	sav-ing,	frug-al
mend-er	e-mend-at-or	watch-ing	vig-il-ance
re-maind-er	re-man-ent	ab-ound-ing	ab-und-ant
re-maind-er	re-m..n-ant	leav-ing <i>n.</i>	remn-ant
nēith-er	neut-er	swell-ing <i>n.</i>	turg-esc-ence
limb-er,	pli-able	flow-ing	flu-ent
limb-er,	pli-ant	snarl-ing,	cyn-ic
limb-er,	flex:i-ble	burn-ing,	torr-id
limb-er,	flex-ile	whirl-ing <i>n.</i>	ver-t-igo
limb-er,	flacc-id	ob-lig-ing,	civ-il
pound-er,	pist-il (pestle)	bear-ing	fer-t-ile
corn-er,	ang-le	wast-ing	vast-at-ion
giv-er,	don-or	spread-ing,	expans-ive
low-er,	in-fer:i-or	manag-ing	manage-ment
point-er,	in-dec-s	trembl-ing	trem-or
lay-er,	stra-t-um	sound-ing	son-or-ous
re-maind-er,	re-sid=um	sav-ing <i>n.</i>	frugal:i-ty
re-maind-er,	re-sid=ue	will-ing	vol-unt-ary
north-ern,	bor=e-al	hold-ing <i>n.</i>	ten-ure
north-ern,	arct-ic	brut-al-ise	brut:i-fy
di-rec-t-r-ess	di-rec-t-r-ix	peev-ish,	irrit-able

brut-ish	brut-al	war-like,	bell-ic-ose
huff-ish,	ar-rōg-ant	un-like-ly,	im-prob-able
woman-ish,	ef-femin-ate	live-ly,	viv-ac:i-ous
em-bell-ish,	dec:or-ate	king-ly,	reg-al
garn-ish,	decor-at-ion	man-ly,	hum-an(-ĀN-Ūs)
whit-ish,	alb-esc-ent	world-ly,	mund-ane - "
clown-ish,	rust-ic	neighbor-ly,	famil=i-ar (-ĀR-Īs)
freak-ish,	capr-icious	will-ing-ly	vol-unt-ary
slugg-ish,	torp-id	in-stant-ly	in-stant-er
fever-ish	fēbr-īle	live-ly,	viv-id
pol-ish <i>n.</i>	pol-it-ure	wool-ly	vill-ose
child-ish,	infant-īne	coward-ly,	tim-or-ous
thiev-ish,	furt-ive	king-ly,	reg:i-us
dogg-ish,	mor-ose (-ōs-Ūs)	bri-m,	marg:in
vapor-ish	vapor-ous (-ōs-Ūs)	glea-m,	corusc-at-ion
rak-ish,	dis-sol-ute	ste-m,	cul-m
knav-ish,	fraud-ul-ent	haul-m	cala-mus
bul-k,	quant:i-ty	gloo-m,	obseur:i-ty
grist-le,	cartil-age (-ĀGo)	sea-m	su-t-ure
midd-le	med=i-al	in-bor-n,	in-na-te
wrink-le <i>v.</i>	cor-rug-ate	tough-ness,	ten-ac:i-ty
wrink-le <i>n.</i>	corrugat-ion	stubborn-ness,	obstin-acy
bund-le	fasc-i-cle	like-ness,	im-age (-ĀGo)
bund-le	fasc-is	leaf-i-ness,	fol=i-age(-ĀTĭo)
bund-le	fasc-īne	watch-ful-ness	vig-il-ance
pest-le	pist-il	flesh-i-ness,	corp-ul-ence
nimb-le,	ag-īle (-ĪL-Īs)	mild-ness,	clem-ency
bust-le,	excite-ment	just-ness	just-ice (-ĪTĪĀ)
bust-le,	activ:i-ty	giddi-ness,	vert-igo
bust-le,	tum-ult	like-ness,	sim-ile
pimp-le,	pust-ule	like-ness,	sim-il-ar-i-ty
thrott-le,	suf-foc-ate	like-ness,	sim-il-it-ude
thrott-le,	strang-ul-ate	like-ness,	sim-ul=at-ion
pebb-le,	calc-ul-us	devout-ness	devot-ion
midd-le	med=i-um	sharp-ness,	acu'-men
gird-le,	cinc-t-ure	wit-ness,	test:i-mony(-ĪŪ ^m)
litt-le,	min-ute	pale-ness	pall-or
spitt-le,	sali-va	poo..r-ness	pover-ty
moon-let,	lun-ule	up-righ-t-ness	rec-ti-t-ude
war-like,	mar:ti-al	weari-ness,	tæd=i-um

hill-ock,	tum-ul-us	stou-t,	rob-ust
fag-ot,	fasc-ine	shel-ter,	secur:i-ty
shad-ow,	umbr-age	streng-th,	vig-or
holl-ow,	cav:i-ty	tru-th,	ver:i-ty
hat-red,	ab-horr-ence	bread-th,	lat:i-t-ude
hat-red,	ranc-or	gir-th,	cinc-t-ure
hat-red,	anim-os:i-ty	out-ward,	ex-t-er-n-al
hat-red,	od=i-um	out-ward,	ex-t-er:i-or
bishop-ric	episcop-ate	chalk-y,	cret-ac=e-ous
friend-ship	intim-acy	heart-y	cord:i-al
ward-ship,	pupil-age	wood-y,	silv-an (-ĀNŪS)
doctor-ship,	doctor-ate	beggar-y,	mendic-ancy
horseman-ship,	equit-at-ion	empt-y,	vac-ant
chaplain-ship	chaplain-cy	starr-y	stell-ar (-ĀRĪS)
fellow-ship,	commun-ion	lim-y,	calc-areous (-ĀR-
prentice-ship,	serv:i-t-ude	blood-y,	sanguin-ary [ĪŪS)
friend-ship,	ami..-ty	hurr-y,	v acceler-ate
delight-some,	pleas-ant	angr-y α.	ir-ate
lone-some,	solit-ary	fault-y,	culp-a-ble
whole-some-ness,	sal-u-br:i-ty	earth-y,	terr-ene
humor-some,	capr-icious	might-y,	pot-ent
burden-some,	oppress-ive	spring-y,	elast-ic (Gr.)
irk-some,	tedi-ous	stick-y,	visc-id
lithe-some, (see limb-er)		eas-y,	fac-ile
gif-t,	don-at-ion	sugar-y	sacchar-ine
gif-t,	don-at-ive	steal-th-y,	fur-t-ive
clef-t,	crev-ice	drows-y,	somn-ol-ent
ligh-t	luc-id	knott-y	nod-ose (-ŪSUS)
weigh-t,	grav:i-ty	hand-y,	dext.r-ous
thrif-t,	pars:i-mony (=Ī-Ā)	sturd-y,	rob-ust
high-t,	alt:i-t-ude	read-y,	promp-t (-TŪS)
clef-t,	fiss-ure	begg-ar-y,	mendic:i-ty
stou-t,	corp-ul-ent	hair-y,	hirs-ute

PREFIXES.*

That pure English and Latin English words are not constructed upon exactly the same model, is shown in the following pairs, where the corresponding parts appear in supposable words—

in-de-pend-ent at-ten-u-ant magni-fic -ent in-anti- sta-nt
un-off-hang-ing† at-thinn-ing big-mak-ing not-with-stand-ing‡

a- *in, on, at*, **afield ashore astern a-fright a-cknowledge**

awake in a waking *condition*. **aslant** in a slanting *direction*. **afore** in a forward *position*.

aloud in a loud *manner*. It is verbal or redundant in a-bide, a-rise.

AB, AB-S, A-. **a-vert** to turn *from* or *away*.

abs-trac-t (TRĀC-) to draw from; an abridgment.

ab-original from the beginning; primitive.

AD. **ad-just** to fit *to*, put in just position, ar-range.

admire (MĪR-ŌR I wonder,) to wonder *at*.

al-luv-i-al washed (AL- for AD) *against*, or deposited by water. **attract** to draw to; allure; entice.

a-scend (SCĀND-O I climb,) to climb to, rise up.

as-sid-u-ous sitt-ing (AS- for AD,) *at*, or *by*; diligent. The *d* of AD has disappeared from a-scend, and has been assimilated (p. 43) to the next consonant in ac-count, af-fix, ag-glutinate, al-loc-ate, an-not-ate, ap-portion, ar-range, as-simil-ate, at-tune.

* Latin affixes are printed like 'POST,' Greek like 'ANTI,' while 'mis-' represents English, and forms from other languages. '-AB-le' is partly Latin and partly English, -le being for -IL, as in nob-le nobILity. The portion of the definitions in italic, defines the affix as in "postscript something written *after*"—where *after* defines 'post,' and 'script' takes the remainder of the definition. Latin prefixes given with hyphens (such as CO-, CON-, DIS-) are not used as separate words, but unhyphenated ones (such as DE, EX, PER) are distinct words.

† German un-ab-häng-ig; Dutch on-af-hang-lijk; Bohem. ne-za-wis-ly.

‡ 'With-stand' means to stand (with-) *against*.

AM-, AMB- [AMBI, AMPHI] *around, on both sides.*

amputate (p. 27) amb-i-ent.

ANTE *before.* **antedate antediluvian**

ANTI, ANT- *against, opposite.* **antispasmodic
ant-arctic ant-acid antipodes**

be- **beside** *by the side of.* **becalm** *to make or
cause a calm.* **bethink** *to concentrate the thoughts,
think specially.* **be-** is commonly *restrictive*, as in
bespatter *to spatter a particular object.*

bespeak *to speak for a particular article.*

belie *to slander a particular person.* **besprinkle**

becloud bedazzle bemoan belay

CIRCUM *around, about.* **circumpolar**

CO-, CON-, COM- &c. **co-equal** *equal with.*

co-operate *to work or act with or together.*

consume *to take entirely, devour, waste.* **concave**
quite, completely, or really hollow. **col-laudation**

mutual praise. **com-miserate** *to sorrow with.*

cor-re-pond *to respond or agree mutually.*

co-gnate and **con-nate** (GNĀ-T-ŪS, ..NATUS *born,*
co- with,) related by birth; allied; similar.

corrode *to gnaw much.*

CONTRA, **counter.** **contradiction** *a speaking
against.* **countermarch** *a march in the opposite
direction.* **contr-ar-y** *opposite; adverse.*

DE. **depress** *to press down.* **deflect** *to bend from
or aside.* **deject** *to cast down.* **deport** *to carry
away.* **devour** (VÖR-ĀRĚ) *to swallow completely.*

denounce *to make known or announce specially.*

It is causative in **deprave** *to cause to be perverse.*

It is restrictive in **deride** *to laugh at a particular
object.* In **defraud** it is verbal, turning the noun

'fraud' into a verb. It is verbal (p. 50) in **defender**
as compared with 'fender.'

DIA. **dia-meter** measure *through*.

dia-logue discourse *between* (several speakers).

DIS-, DI-, DIF-. **disjoin** to *unjoin*, place *apart* or *asunder*, *separate*. **dis-locate** to put *out* of place.

di-s'tant standing *from*, *off*, or *apart*.

dif-fic-ult *un-fac-ile*, *not easy*.

en, em- [the French form of Lat. **IN**]. **enfold** to fold *in*. **endorse** (to write) on the back (of a document.) **empower** to put in the power of.

EX, EC-, E-, EF-. [EX is both Latin and Greek.]

ex or **ec-centric** *out of* or *from* the centre.

e-dentate *without* teeth.

ef-fluent flowing *off*, *out*, or *away*.

EXTRA *beyond*. **extratropical** **extraordinary** **extr-an-e-ous**

for-, fore-. **forewarn** (Ger. *ver-warn-en*) to *be-warn*, *warn against*. **forswear** to swear against; renounce on oath; swear falsely. **foredoom** (old Ger. *far-tōm-jan*) to doom *thoroughly*, or *entirely*.

fore- *before*, *in front*, *beforehand*. **foresee** **foresail**

IN-, un- *not*, *without*, *contrary to*, *want of*. **i-gno-r-ant**

(**i-** for **IN-** *not*, **GNŌ-SC-ĚRĚ**, ..**NOSCERE** to *know*),

unknowing. **un-** or **in-constant** **il-legal**

im-probable **ir-religion** **innumerable**

IN. **in-close** to shut *in*, contain. **il-luminate** to throw light *on* or *upon*.

INTER *between*. **interline** **intertropical**

mis- *wrongly*, *ill*. **misapply** **misfortune**

N-, NE *not*. **ne-uter** *not* (**ŮT-ĚR**) *ēith-er*, *n-either*.

n-ullity **n-aught** **no-thing**

OB. **ob'ject** something set *before*, *against*, *in the way*.

op-press to press *upon* or *against*.

obliterate (**LĪTTĚRĚ** a pen mark,) to blot *out*.

obconic conic *inversely*, or *downwards*.

PER, PEL-⁴. **per-foliolate** (as a stem passing) *through* a leaf. **pel-lucid** shining through.

per-jure to swear through (and *beyond*) the truth.

perplex (PLĒX-ŪS tangled) to entangle *thoroughly*.

PERI *around, about*. **periphrase** circumlocution.

POLY- *many*. **polysyllable polypetalous**

POST *after*. **post-script** written after.

PRE-. **pre-eminent** eminent *before* all; *very* eminent. **prejudice** judgment beforehand.

PRO. **pro-mont-ory** a mount-ain jutting *forth*.

pro-logue a speech *before* the main piece.

pro-sper (SPĒS hope, SPĒRO I hope,) to be *in accordance with* hope. In **pronoun, proconsul**, pro- means *for, instead of*.

RE-. **re-nov-ate** or **re-new** to make new *again*.

resplendent shining *back*; shining *much*; *very* splendid.

respire to breathe *again and again*, hence, *continuously*.

RETRO-. **retroact** to act *backward*, or in opposition.

S- intensive, sometimes strengthened with another consonant.

scoop cup

smelt melt

snip nip

spread broad

slight light

scrub rub

spike peg

swirl whirl

smash mash

st-roll roll

spine pin

sq-uirm worm

SE-. **se-lect** (LĚG-ĚŘĚ) to lay *aside* or *apart*.

secure safe, *free from* or *without* (CŪRĀ) care.

SEMI-, HEMI-. **semitone** or **hemitone** *half* a tone. **semifluid** *somewhat* fluid.

SUB, (and by assimilation—SUC-, SUF-, SUG-, SUM-, SUP-, SUR-,) SUBS- or SU..s, where *b* is lost, as in SU-

sub-mar-ine *under* the sea. **sup-port** to carry *from beneath*, hence, to bear *up*. **subangular** *nearly*, or *somewhat* angular. **suffix** to place *after* or *under*.

subdivide to divide *farther*, or into smaller parts.
 su-spect, su..s-tain, sug-gest, sum-mon ('mon' of ad-
 mon-ish), sur-ro-g-ate.

SUBTER. **subterfluent** flowing *below*, *beneath*, or
under.

SUPER, SUPRA [Gr. *HYPHER*; Eng. over; Fr. su..r
 for SUPER]. **supernatural** *above* or *beyond* nature.

supra-orbital *above* or *over* the orbit (of the eye).

hypercritical beyond (just) criticism; over-critical.

su..r-plus overplus.

SYN. **synthesis** a placing *with* or *together*; union
 of parts to form a whole.

TRANS, TRAN-, TRA-. **trans-montane** or
tra-montane *across*, *over*, or *beyond* the mountains;
 north of the Alps; not Italian.

tre..s-pass to pass beyond (the lawful limit); to
 transgress.

tran-scribe to write over again, re-write.

ULTRA. **ultramontane** *beyond* the mountains;
 south of the Alps; Italian.

un- [a form of IN- *not*]. **unmerciful** *not* merciful;
without mercy; *merciless*. **un-(or im-)passable**

UNI- *one*. **unicorn** an animal with *one* (CŌRNŪ) horn.

with-. **withstand** to stand *against*. **withhold**
 to hold *from* or *back*.

SUFFIXES.

-A. [A Gr. and Lat. noun-suffix of the nominative case, often omitted in English, as in ruin-*a*, poem-*a*, epoch-*a*.]

area arena corolla larva drama

-A. [Lat. and Gr. plurals.] **synonyma** synonyms.

-AB-le, -IB-le. [-ĀB-ĪL-ĪS, -ĪB-ĪL-ĪS. See -B-Le.]

movable *that may be moved.*

cred-ible *worthy of credit or belief.*

ed-ible *fit to be eaten.* **forcible** *full of force.*

-AC, -IC, **-ique**, -OC. [Lat., Gr., see -IG-.]

di-dac-t-ic (di- reduplicative) *instructive; employed in or adapted to instruction.* **man=i-ac** *affected by mania or madness.* **critique** *the act or work of a critic.* **ferocious** *fier-ce, like (FĒR-Ā) a wild beast.*

-ace, **-ac-y** [Lat. -AT-]. **preface** PRÆ-FĀ-TĪ-O (FĀ-RĪ to speak,) *something said (PRÆ) before; a preliminary discourse.* **obstinacy** ŌB-STĪN-ĀTĪ-O a (STANS) *standing (OB) against; stubbornness.*

-AC-y. [Lat., Gr.]. **con-tum-acy** (TŪM-ĒRĒ to swell, be tum-id,) *a state of being puffed up; contempt of lawful authority.*

-AC=e-ous, -AC:i-ous. **crustaceous** *having a crust; crust-like.*

cap-ac:i-ous *having cap-ac:i-ty; capable of holding.*

ver-ac:i-ous *observant of ver-ac:i-ty or truthfulness.*

-AC-Le, -IC-Le *agent, place.* **oracle** (ŌR-ĀRĒ to speak, pray,) *the person who announces; a prophetic announcement, and the place where it is made.* **or-ac-ul-ar** *pertaining to an oracle.*

-ad, **-ade** [see -ATe.] **arc-ade** *something arch-ed or arcu-ATe; a row of arches.*

-age *n.* collective. [French, due to several Latin forms.]

herbage herbs collectively. **coinage** coins in the aggregate. **wharfage** charge for, or space on, a wharf. **parentage** the condition of a parent.

-AL, -EL, -IL *a.* **fluvial** relating to or pertaining to (FLŮVĪŮS) a river.

doc-ile that may be taught; teach-able.

-AN, -ANe -INe, a. n. [N particip.] **African** of Africa.

urban pertaining to (ŪRBS) a city.

urbane city-like; polite.

-ANce, -ANcy, -ENce -ENcy. [-ĀNT=Ī.Ā, -ĒNT=Ī.Ā.]

providence the quality or the act of pro-vid-ing, foreseeing, or of being pro-vid-ENT or pru..dent; a foreseeing. **silence** the result of or state of being silent.

-ANT, -ENT, pro-vid-ent, pru..dent providing; having the quality of foreseeing; the being or existing of foresight. **assailant** one who assails.

absorbent that which absorbs.

-AR, -AR-y [-ĀR-ĪS, neut. -ĀRĚ.] **angular** pertaining to, or like, an angle.

luminary [-ARE] that which gives light.

-ARy, -ORy [-ĀR-Ī-ŮS, ŌR-Ī-ŮS.] **testamentary** relating to a will or testament. **honorary** conferring honor. **illusory** promoting illusion.

statuary (-ĀRĪŮS) a maker of statues.

commentary (-ĀRĪŮ^m) a collection of comments.

observatory (ŌRĪŮ^m) a place for observation.

-ATe, -AT-. [T participial preceded by a formative vowel.] **roseate** having the quality of, or like a rose.

cert:i-fic-ate *n.* that which certifies or is certified.

regulate to make or cause to be regular, or according to rule.

-B, -F, -P, -V-, -U-, formative, [implying to produce, have, get; also indicating nouns.] **mor-b-id** (MŌRBŮS

- disease, MÖRĪÖR I die,) diseased, tending towards death. **ef-flu-v-i-um**, **flu-v-i-al**, from FLU-ĒRĒ to flow. *v* and *i* formative. **noc-u-ous** (NŌC-ĒRĒ to injure) *producing* harm; *hurtful*. **chir-p** a chirring sound.
- B..Le, -B-IL- [B formative, commonly with a preceding vowel.] **terr-i-ble** *causing* terror. **edible** *fit to be eaten*.
- C- genetic. **fa-c-und** (FĀ-RĪ to speak,) *producing* speech; *eloquent*. **rubi-c-und** *having* redness; *reddening*.
- C-le, -C-EL, -C-UL-. **art-i-cle** (*i* connective) a *little* (ĀRTŪS) joint; a clause; an agreement. **particle** (*i* genitive) a *small part*. **animal-cule** a *minute animal*.
- d, -t [see -ATe.] **drif-t** *that which drives, or is driven; the result of driving*. **dee-d** *that which is do-ne*.
- dom. **dukedom** the *domain* of a duke. **thraldom** the *condition* of a thrall or slave. **martyrdom** the *act* of a martyr.
- E-, -I-, -y formative, [sometimes confused with -I genitive.] **ros-e-ate** *having the quality of roses*. **ign-e-ous** *having the quality of, pertaining to, or caused by* (ĪGNĪS) fire. **lab-i-al** *pertaining to the lips*. **reg:i-us** *pertaining to a king; regal*.
- ed *pp. a.* [Norman -ed. See -ATe, -ad, -d, -t.] **rounded** *made round*. **bearded** *furnished (or provided) with a beard*. **pressed** *was under pressure*.
- ee *n.* [A French form of -ATe, -ed.] **grant-ee** *one to whom something has been granted*. **ex-pos-é** (Fr. *é* has the power in 'they') *that which is exposed, or made public*.

In comparing the following derivative nouns, it will be observed that in but one case does it happen that the derivative forms are different and at the same time de-

rived from the verb in the first column. From 'pay' are derived 'payer' and 'payee,' while 'pay' is repeated for the (wages, earnings, cash,) object pai-d. Under 'give' the thing giv-en is a 'gift,' but Latin supplies 'receiver' and 'presentation,' and in the next example the object given is commonly called a 'donation.'

<i>Verb,</i>	<i>active n,</i>	<i>object -ed,</i>	<i>passive n,</i>	<i>act of -ing,</i>	<i>place.</i>
pay v.	payer	pay n.	payee	payment	
give	giver	gift	receiver	presentation	
thieve	thief	(theft)	receiver	stealth	
donate	donor	donative	donee	donation	
bind	binder	bond	victim	bondage	
sell	seller	goods	buyer	sale	} market } magazine } emporium } shop
vend	vender	merchandise	vendee	vendue	
deal	dealer	ware	purchaser	traffic	
lend	lender	loan	debtor	credit	
work	worker	work, labor	employer	employment	

-eer, -ier, n. [-ARy.] **chandelier** a support for candles. **engineer** a contriver and adapter of engines. An engine-driver is not an engineer, and an organ-blower is not an organist.

-EL, see **-AL** and **-L**.

-en, a. [see **-ANe.**] **golden** *made of,* or *like* gold.
leather-n terr-ene

-en v. **deafen** *to make,* or *to become* deaf. **daw-n** *to become* day.

-ENT, -ENce, -ENcy, see **ANT,** &c.

-er, v. frequentative. **chatter** *to chat* much, or continuously.

-ER, adjectival. **ne-ut-er** or **n-ēith-er**
in-teg-er or **en-ti.re in-teg-r:i-ty**

-er, -OR, a. more. **larger** *more* large.

inferior *low-er.*

-ER, -R, -OR, &c., n. agential. **feeder robber**
fig-ure mart-yr doll-ar beggar donor

- ER- [E and R formative.] **cavern** (CĀV-Ē-Ā, CĀV-ĒR-NĀ) a placed cav-ed or ex-cav-at-ed.
num-er-ous consisting of many.
- er-n**, *a.* **northern** toward, in, or at the north.
- ESCe, *v.* **deliquesce** to become liquid. *a.* **-esc-ent**
n. **esc-ence**
- ess**, *n. fem.* [-ĪX, Fr. -esse.] **heiress priestess**
lioness
- ess**, *n.* [-ĪTĪĀ, Fr. esse, see -ice.] **fortress finesse**
promise
- est** *a. most.* **soonest widest mo-st**
- EST *a.* [=S, -T.] **modest** according to mode or propriety.
- et, -ette, -l-et**, *n. dim.* [Fr.] **eagl-et ros-ette**
eye-l-et
- FIC *a.* [FĀC=Ī-O I make.] **terri-fic** causing terror.
- FICe, *n.* [-FĪC=Ī-Ū^m.] **arti-fice** something made or done with art.
- Fy *v.* [FĀC=Ī-O.] **pur:i-fy** to make or cause to be pure.
- hood** *n.* condition. [Gothic 'haidus' kind, mode.]
manhood Godhead
- I genitive. **ret-i-form** having the form (RĒT-Ē, gen. RĒT-ĪS) of a net. **horticulture** p. 40.
- I *n. pl.* **radi-i** pl. of radius. **foei** pl. of focus.
- I formative [see E formative.] compare **gen-i-us** with 'genus' and **fun-e-real** with 'funeral.'
- I- connective [p. 30.] **stell-i-ferous** bearing (STĒLLĀ a star, STĒLLĒ) stars. **al-i-ger-ous** p. 46.
- IC *a.* [-AC.] **metall-ic** like, made of, or due to metal.
med-ic, med-ic-al related or adapted to healing.
- IC** is common in words derived from Greek, as in the following pairs, where it is represented by several forms—

centr-ic	centr-al	spher-ic, glob-ul-ar	ethn-ic, heath-en
chron-ic, dur-able	en-erg-et-ic, stren-u-ous	metaphor-ic, figur-at-ive	satan-ic, devil-ish
com-ic, mirth-ful	ocean-ic, mar-ine	rhetor-ic, orator=y	stypt-ic, a-string-ent
cyn-ic, snarl-ing			

-ice *n.* **service** (SĚRVĪTĪŪ^m *n.* neut.) the *condition* of one who serves. **justice** (JŪSTĪTĪĀ *n.* fem.) the *quality of being just*.

-ID *a.* [akin to -ATe.] **flu-id** having the *quality of flow-ing*. Some of these adjectives have corresponding nouns in -OR, and adjectives in -NT, as—

alg-or	algid	langu-or	langu-id	cand-or	-id	-ent
hum-or	hum-id	rig-or	rig-id	splend-or	-id	-ent
stup-or	stup-id	liqu-or	liqu-id	flu-or	-id	-ent
torp-or	torp-id	liv-or	liv-id	ferv-or	-id	-ent
tum-or	tum-id	pall-or	pall-id	horr-or	-id	-ent
tep-or	tep-id	sap-or	sap-id	val-or	-id	-iant
squal-or	squal-id	ard-or	ard-ent	fulg-or	-id	-ent

-IG- [see -AC. Akin to ĀG-ĚRĚ to do, ac-t, conduct.]

nav-ig-ate to conduct (NĀV-ĪS) a ship,

fum-ig-ate to imbue with (FŪM-ŪS) smoke.

pur-ge to make (PŪR-ŪS) pure.

-IL, -ILe [-ĪL-ĪS.] **fissile** *that may be* (FĪSSŪS) split; *readily split*. **fossil** *that is or may be* (FŌSS-ŪS) dug, as fossil or mineral coal.

-INe, -IN-, [see -ANe.] **viperine** *pertaining to, or like a viper*.

-ing *n.* [Angl. -ung, -ing; akin to -IG.] **reckoning** *that which we reckon; a calculation; the act of or result of a calculation*. **bagg-ing** material for bags.

-ing participial [Angl. -ende, Ger. -end.] **living** *continuing to live*. This -ing is unconnected with the noun-suffix -ing, for which it was mistaken.

-ION *n.* **opinion** *that which we believe, or suppose*.

union *oneness; a being* (ŪN-ŪS, gen. ŪNĪŪS,) one.

vi-s-ion (VĪD-ĒRĚ, VĪS-Ū^m to see,) the *power* of seeing; perception by the eye.

The suffix -ion is in most cases preceded by participial -T or -S, as in 'salvATion,' which, in being referred to SĀLV-ĀRĚ (to save, make safe,) must not be assumed to mean "a state of being *safe*"—but the force of the T should be included, and the word defined as "a state of being *saved*." Similarly, when 'vision' is defined as "the act of seeing," ac-t is rather a definition of -s-ion than of -ion.

-ise, -ize *v.* [Fr. -iser.] **apologise** to *offer* (give, make) an apology. **tyrannise** to practice tŷranny, imitate a tyrant. **poetise** to versify.

-ish *v.* [Fr. fin-iss-ant, Eng. fin-ish-ing.] **di-min-ish** to *make* (MĪN-ŪS) less, by (DI-) separation.

finish to bring to (FĪN-ĪS) an end.

-ish *a.* [-ĪSC-, Angl. -ĪSC.] **whitish** *somewhat* white.

wolfish *like* a wolf. **thievish** addicted to thieving.

-ISK *n.* dimin. [-ĪSC-ŪS.] **asterisk** a little (ĀSTĚR) star; a star-shaped mark of reference.

-ISM, -ASM *n.* [-S, -M.] **barbarism** the *condition, act, or idiom* of a barbarian.

-IST, -AST *n.* [=S, -T.] **theorist** *one who* theorises.

-ITe, -IT- [see -ATe.] **granite** a grain-*ed* rock.

gran-it-oid like granite. **ann-u:i-t-y** pay by the (ĀNN-ŪS) year.

-IVe *a., n.* [akin to B formative.] **delusive** having the *quality* of deluding; *tending to*, or having the *power* to delude. **captive** (CĀP-T-ĪV-ŪS) he who is captured. **captiv:i-ty** the condition of a captive.

-IX, -ess *n.* fem. **directrix, directress** she who directs.

-k *n. a.* **talk** tell **plan-k** plain **yol-k** yell-ow
lan-k lean **hark** hear

kin *n.* dim. **napkin** a small (Fr. nappe) tablecloth.

- L, -EL, -le, &c., *n.* dim. **kernel** a small corn.
- L frequentative. **nibble** to nip often, or continuously.
- L *n.* agent, implement. **lad-le** an implement for lading.
 ☞ L of various powers is common to Greek, Latin, and Teutonic.
- less *a.* **endless** *without end, infinite.*
heedless *unheeding, not heeding, negligent.*
toothless *e-dentate.* **nameless** *an-onym-ous.*
- ling *n.* **underling** *one who is under authority.*
- ly, like *a.* **friendly** *like (in the manner of), a friend.* **heartily** *in a hearty manner.*
- M participial, and noun. **gleam** *that which glows.*
- MEN, -MENT [-M.] **specimen** a sample for in-spec-tion.
judgment the power or the result of judging.
- N participial and adjectival [see -AN.] **doctrine** that which is (authoritatively) taught. (DŎC-ĒRĚ to teach; DŎCTŎR a teacher.)
- ness *n.* **goodness** the *quality of being good.*
- O- connective. **plan-o-convex** **ge-o-graphy**
- O- genitive. **phrase-o-logy** **aer-o-naut**
- ock *n.* dim. **hillock** hill **hummock** hump
- OID *a. n.* **spheroid** (a mass) *somewhat like a sphere.*
- on, -oon *large.* **button** bud **balloon** ball
- oon *small.* **cocoon** a small (Fr. coque) shell.
- OR *n.* **error** an *erring or wandering.* **favor** *kindness.*
- OSe, -OuS *a.* [-ŏs-ŭs.] **acetose, acetous** *full of acid.*
- oUS *a.* [-ŭs.] **odorous** (ŏDŎRŭS) *having odor.*
- R formative. **i-gno-r-ant** un-know-ing.
- Ry, -ERy *n.* [-ARy.] **soldiery** the *aggregate of soldiers.* **thievery** the *practice of thieving.*
- s, -es pl. **boxes** **honors** **pence** **beaux** **these**
 The plural ladi-es adds -es to old English ladi.
- S particip. **fal-se** fail. **repul-se** repel.

-some *a.* [Goth. *sama* like; Eng. same, similar, semi-]
meddlesome *addicted to meddling.*

wholesome *causing, or consistent with health.*

mettlesome *having mettle.*

-T, -D, - participial, indicat-ing completeness; an act finished; the act-or, quality (as acute or acid,) fitness, attribute.

bla-s-t blow

cleft cleave

deed do

fault fail

gol-d yellow

gilt gild

guilt guile

hilt hold

lost lose

seed sow

theft thief

weight weigh

-T-ER, -T-R-, -T-OR, -S-OR *n.* [fem. -TRIX, neut. -TRUM.]
obstructor or **obstructer** *he who, or that which* obstructs.

-th *n.* [akin to -T.] **health** hale **growth** grow

-T-UDe *n.* **plen:i-tude** *the quality of being full.* In meaning, -tude, -ty, and -ness nearly agree. Compare—

incertitude,	dubiety	doubtfulness
infinitude	infinity,	boundlessness
parvitude	parvity,	littleness
plenitude	plenty	fullness
serenitude	serenity,	calmness

-Ty *n.* [-T, -T-Ās; Fr. -té, -tée; old Eng. -te, -tee (=tay), whence 'te' has remained in plen-te-ous, boun-te-ous, beau-te-ous.] **liberty** *the state of being* (LĪBĒR) free. **mendac:i-ty** *falsehood, lying.* **mendic:i-ty** *the condition of a* (MĒNDĪCŪS) *beggar; beggary, indigence.* **lucidity** *splendor.* **sodality** *fellowship, communion.* **timidity** *cowardice, fearfulness.* In meaning, -Ty and -ness agree closely, as in—

acidity, sourness

aridity, dryness

audacity, boldness

celerity, swiftness

felicity, happiness

ferocity fierceness

fertility fruitfulness

frigidity, coldness

lenity, mildness

lucidity, brightness

opacity opaqueness

paucity fewness

velocity, swiftness

vicinity, nearness

vivacity, liveliness

- U- formative [see B.] **con-tig-u-ous vac-u-um resid-u-um ann-u-al**
- ULe, UL- *n. adj. dim.* [masc. -ŮL-ŮS, fem. -ŮL-ŮĀ, neut. -ŮL-ŮM.] **nodule** a *little knot* or node. **nebula** a *small* (NŮB-ĒS) cloud. **r.ule** (RĒG-ŮL-Ā) an *implement* with which to rule or reg-ul-ate.
- UL-. **virulent** *full of* (VĪR-ŮS) poison. **rid-ic-ul-ous** *causing* (RĪD-ĒRĚ) to laugh; laughable.
- UM *n.* [Latin neuters.] **add-end-um** *that which* (-end) *is to be added*. Pl. **addend-a** or **addendums**
- UNT- [akin to -ANT.] **vol-unt-ar-y** (VŌL-O I will,) acting from choice.
- URe *n.* **tenure** (TĚNĚO I hold,) a *holding*; the *condition* by which a tenant holds. The suffix -ure is commonly enforced by -T or -S, as in **su-t-ure** a *state of being sew-ed*; a sea-m.
- US, -OS *n.* [mostly masc.] **circus genus chaos**
- UTe [akin to -ATe, with U formative.] **acute** *pointed*, sharp. **minute** small. (MĪN-Ů-O I make small, di-min-ish.)
- ward *a. adv.* **rearward** in the *direction* of the rear.
- ways, -wise *adv.* **manner, direction.** **crossways** or **crosswise**
- y *n.* diminutival. **baby ducky birdie**
- y *n. a.* [for I formative.] **honorary** (see -ARy.)
- y *a.* [Angl. -ig; Lat. -IC.] **bloody** *imbued with* or *covered with* blood.

CHAPTER 9. DERIVATION.

THE tables given in the seventh chapter will have taught the learner that 'fame' (p. 43) is the stem of fam-ous, and 'fend' the stem of de-fend and of-fend, and if it were possible to find simpler forms behind these, we might consider such forms to be roots. But if the *d* of 'fend' is educed (p. 29) from the *n*, it is no part of a root.

In the case of fa-me, the *m* is a suffix (as in bloo-m from 'blow,') and the stem takes participial *t* in fa-te (a *spoken* inevitable decree). Here the stem FA (*fah* as in *farm*) is so simple that we might call it a root, but as our knowledge is the same whether we name it a stem or a root, and as we should soon get into difficulty in trying to separate these foundations of words by calling some of them stems, and others roots, it is best not to make the attempt in an elementary work.

In the following examples, the stems are not to be considered as verbs or nouns, although it is sometimes convenient to give them definitions which seem to make them verbs.

A, AV, VA, *blow, breathe, live.*
 = *ah ow wah*

[Gr. â-êr' (gen. â-er'-os), Lat. Ā'-ĒR (gen. A'-ĒR-ĪS) *air*; VĒNT-ŪS (gen. Ī,) *wind*.]

ai-r (see -ER *n.*) is the material blown and breathed, which constitutes the **atmo**sphere, or sphere of air and (Gr. a-t-mos) *vapor*, around the solid earth.

aerona-t he who nav-ig-ates in the air. **a-s-th-ma** difficulty of breathing.

a-er-o-lite a (Gr. *lith'-ōs*) *stone* of the air; a meteoric stone. **a-er-i-form** having the form or nature of air; gaseous.

Qu. Why has 'aerolite' an *o*, and 'aeriform' an *i* in the corresponding place? *Ans.* Because the Greek form has *o* and the Latin has *i* in the genitive case.

wi-nd (*nd* participial) is air in motion, and we move or **winnow** it with a **fan**. We **ventilate** rooms when we give **vent** to impure air and replace it with that which is fresh. **weather** originally meant the condition of the air in regard to the wind.

Qu. Why is the initial sound different in 'wind' and 'vent-ilate,' 'wine' and 'vinous'? *Ans.* The *way*-sound came from Latin through Anglosaxon: the *vee*-sound is due to Norman.

[*'A' blow.* *ǼV-ĪS* a bird, (probably so named because it moves in the air.) *ĀV-G-ŪR* a diviner; *IN-AVGUR-ĀRĚ* to consult the divining birds; to initiate; *ĀV-SPĒX* (*SPĒC-ĚRĚ* to look at) a soothsayer who divined from birds.]

An **aviary** is a house for birds.

An **augur** was one who pretended to foretell events and to determine what were supposed to be lucky days, from the flight, the chirping, or the feeding of birds; afterwards, a general fortune-teller. The **auspex** (gen. *AV'SPĪC-ĪS*) restricted his inspection to birds. If the **auspices** or bird-signs were deemed favorable, it was expected that the event would be **auspicious**, or turn out well.

As the **augurs** observed the signs at the commencement of important affairs, such as an induction to a high office, or the dedication of a temple, such an act of **augury** was named an **inauguration**, and in the course of time this word acquired the secondary meaning of a *formal beginning*. The following sentence illustrates

the influence of fortune-telling and astrology upon language—

Unfortunately (*FÖRS chance*, gen. *FÖRT-ĪS*,) the signs were *inauspicious* and the *inauguration* was an abominable (one of which the *omen* was to be put *AB off* or *away*,) *disaster*.

Although the words *abominate*, *inaugurate*, *auspices*, *disaster*, *fate*, *fortune*, *luck*, *panic*, are connected with false opinions, we use them independently of such opinions, like *hermeneutics* (*interpretation*) from *Hermes* (the Greek *Mercury*) the interpreter in the mythology, whose name gave '*hermeneia*' (*interpretation*) to *Saint Paul*. So we have the name of the moon-goddess *Phœbe*, the feminine form of *Phœbus* (*Apollo*).

AN *breathe, blow, live.*

[A strengthened form of 'A' *blow*. Gr. *ăn'-ε-mōs wind*. Lat. *ĂN'Ī-MĂ air, breath, life; ĂN'ĪMŪS mind, soul, will, feeling.*]

animal a breathing creature. **animate** to infuse breath and life. Ignorant of the fact that plants breathe, the ancients did not include them with **animals** or breathers; and being without microscopes, they were unacquainted with **animal'cules**.

A person who has *not* sufficient life is said to be *inanimate*, or to want animation. If we do not control the **animus** with which we regard others, it may change to **animosity** or active hatred.

To **anim-ad-vert** is (*VĒRTĒRĒ*) to *turn* the mind (*AD*) to something; to observe; and at length, by observing too closely, to *censure*.

To be **unanimous** is to be of (*ŪNŪS*) *one* mind, and **equ-animity** is (*ÆQVŪS*) *evenmindedness*.

anemometer a (meter) *measurer* of the force of the wind. **anem'one** the wind-flower.

AL *grow*.

[ĀL-o (particip. ĀLĪTŪS, infin. ĀLĒRĒ) *to cause to grow, to nourish, to sustain*. ĀL-M-ŪS *adj.* (fem. ĀLMĀ) *nourishing, kind*. ĀL-T-ŪS (gen. -Ī) *grown, lofty, loud*. Eng. *ol-d of full growth, aged*.]

Things that unite, or (AL) *grow* (CO-) *together*, are said to **co-al-esce**. Parts of plants which unite in growth, are **co-al-ite**.

When people of different parties or interests unite for a temporary object, they may form a disreputable **coalition**.

When a person is (-ESCent) *becoming*, or approaching (AD) *to the ad-ul-t state*, he is **adolescent**.

The young man who has graduated as an **al-u-mn-us**, and the young woman who is an **alumna**, should honor the institution which, as an ĀLMĀ MĀTĒR—a nourishing (by extension *kind*) *mother*, has furnished their minds with **al-i-ment** from the **el-e-ments** or growth-materials of useful knowledge.

When a thing grows, so to speak, (OB, OBS-) *against* the proper direction, as in decaying or in wearing out, it becomes **ol-d** and **obs-ol-ete**, and is put (AB) *away* or **ab-ol-ished**.

AL *other*.

[ĀL=Ī-ŪS *other, another*; ĀL'-Ī-ĀS *otherwise*; ĀLĪBĪ *elsewhere*; ĀL-T-ĒR *the other*; ĀL-Ī-ĒN-ŪS *not related, foreign*. Angl. *ell-es otherwise, el-se*.]

An **alter-e-at-ion** is a dispute of one person with another.

An **ad-ul-ter-ation** is made when *another* oil (such as lard-oil) is *added* to olive-oil.

A man who assumes the name of *another* takes an **alias** and is open to suspicion.

ANG *compress.*

[ĀNG-O (infīn. ĀNG-ĒRĒ) *to draw tight, compress, throttle, torment, straiten.* ĀNGĪNA *the quinsy.* ĀNXĪŪS *troubled.*]

To be **anxious**, or in a state of **anxiety**, is to have mental pressure in regard to an uncertainty; **anguish** is mental or bodily distress; and **anger** is named from the sensation of choking which accompanies rage, whence—"to choke with anger."

EC *even.*

[ÆQ-V-ŪS (gen. -Ī) *even, level, equal.* ĪN-ĪQVŪS (where the older I remains through the influence of I of IN-) *uneven, not level, unjust.* ĀG-ĒR (gen. AGRĪ) *a field, a plain.* Angl. ac-er *a field, an acre.*]

equal corresponding in extent, size, value, or other qualities. **equ:i-ty** fairness, justice. **equitable** fair, just.

An **equable** temper is uniform. An **equable** temperature is one which is not subject to variations from heat and cold. **iniquity** is (moral) un-even-ness.

A judge who hates **iniquity** will dispense even-handed justice by making all **equal** before the law.

In plain dealing we give an equi-val-ent, that is, an equ-al or even val-ue.

Equi-voc-al (or equal voic-ed) expressions are such as admit of two meanings of equal force.

agrarian pertaining to the public lands (of the Romans.)

acre has three stages of meaning—a *level* field; a field adapted to cultivation; and a measure of land.

PA, FA shine, speak.

[FĀ-RĪ to speak, narrate. FĀ-MĀ a saying, a rumor, **fame**. FĀ-B-ŪL-Ā a narrative, a tale, a **fable**. FĀ-T-Ū^m the thing spoken, destiny, **fate**. PRÆ-FĀ-T=Ī-O a saying (PRÆ) beforehand, a **preface**. VĀTES (gen. VĀTĪS) a prophet. VĚ-TO I forbid. FĀ-T-ĚÖR I confess. CŪN-FĪTĚÖR (CŪNFĚ..SSŪS) I confess, acknowledge (CON-) fully.]

The **pha-s-es** (appearances) of the moon are astro-nomic **phe-no-men-a**.

epipha-ny a showing (*EPI*) forth; a church festival.

photograph a picture obtained by means of (Gr. phōs, gen. phōtōs') light.

A **pro-phe-t** is one who speaks (*PRO*) for another, especially for a divinity.

A **prophecy** is a prediction or an announcement (under divine authority.)

An **affable** person is one that may be spoken (AF- for AD) to; one who is friendly and easy of access.

ineffable (IN-) not to be spoken (EF- for EX) out; not to be mentioned; unutterable.

To **con-fe-ss** is to acknowledge (CON-) fully (and voluntarily). A forced acknowledgment is not a confession.

BAR bear, carry, produce.

[FĚR-O, to bear, carry, endure, produce, bring, flow, rush, carry off by force. FĚR-ŌX impetuous, wild, **fier..ce**. FĚR-T-ĪL-ĪS fertile. FĀRĪNĀ flour. BĀR-B-A beard. FŌRS (gen. FŌRTĪS) what brings itself, chance. FŌRTŪĪTŪS by chance, **fortuitous**. FŌRTŪNĀ **fortune**. FŌR-T-ĪS (capable of enduring, hence) strong, firm, steadfast, **for..ceful**. PŌR-T-O (inf. -ĀRĚ) to carry, bear, convey. CŪN'FĚR-O, bring (CON-) together, collect, compare, consult, **confer**, contribute, serve. PRÆ'FĚR-O, to bear (PRÆ) before, carry in front, place a person or thing before another in esteem, **prefer**. Persian burdan to bear; bar a load, a region; hence Zangabar (Zanguebar) from zangî a negro. Scotch bair-n a child.]

confer to bring together (for consultation;) to grant

or bestow. **conference** a bringing together (for consultation.)

defer to bear or bring (DE) away, to put off, postpone, lay before, yield to authority.

refer to bear or send (RE-) back, put in charge, assign. **suffer** to support (SUB) from below, to bear, to endure.

stelliferous (*i* connective) bearing (STĒLLA, gen. STĒLLÆ) a star, or (STĒLLÆ) stars.

ov:i-par-ous creatures are such as bear (ŌV-Ū^m an egg, gen. ŌV-Ī, pl. ŌV-Ā) eggs.

sopor-i-f'er-ous bringing or causing (SÖPÖR, gen. SÖPÖRĪS) sleep or drowsiness.

peri'pher-y is the Greek equivalent of **circum'fer-ence**. **bur-d-en** (far-d-el) is from 'bear,' like growth from 'grow,' with -en diminutival.

The **burdens of fortune** should be **borne** with **for-t-it-ude** and **for-bear-ance**.

METAPHOR phos-phor-us pre-, in, of-, dif-, suf-, re-, trans-fer referee metalliferous farina fierce ferocity force fortuitous fortune fer-t-ility com-, de, dis-, ex, im-, re-, sup-, trans-port portorage portfolio bear bier (wheel-, hand-)barrow bir-th bor-n bor-ne par-ent burden beard bar-b-er wear

C-LA, G-LA *shine*.

[Welsh gLA *brightness*. glan *pure, clean*. Lat. CLĀ-R-ŪS (gen. -I) **clear** **lou-d**, *bright*. Ger. klar, Fr. clair, Eng. clear. GLĀ-C≠Ī-ĒS *ice* (whence **glacier**). GLŌ-R-Ī-Ā **glory**, *fame, renown*. Irish clu *report, fame*. Scotch glai-k a *glan-ee, a ray*.]

A word which was first applied to a sensation received through the eye, may, by a metaphor or transfer, be extended to things which affect the ear, the body, or even the mind. Hence, we speak of a **clear** sky-voice-

passage-idea;—a **clean** conscience;—a **glowing** description;—a **glaring** inconsistency.

Stars **glisten**, jewels **glitter**, heat-lightnings **glimmer**. A bright object may emit an agreeable **glow**, an unpleasant **glare**, or a faint **gleam**. The **glair** or **clear** part of an egg is sometimes used to **clar:i-fy** liquids. The **glow** of evening passes into **gloom**. In Scotland, **gloam** is twilight, and Venus is the gloamin-star. A **glade** is an open passage-way in a wood.

glow glory glitter gloss glass glaze glair glare clear
clean gleen glance glimpse gleam glimmer gloom glead

[Welsh *llan a clear place*: *llanerch a clear area, a lawn, a g-la-de.*]

lane a narrow road or street. **lawn** a grassy space between woods, or about a house. **land** soil; ground; the earth as distinguished from the water.

LU¹ *loo-s-en.*

ana-ly-s-is a loosing (*ANA*) back, or separating something into its component parts; so-lution of a problem.

paralyse to loosen (*PARA*) aside, amiss, or at the side; to make useless, unnerve. **paralysis** or **pa.l-sy** may affect but one side of the body, whence the term.

[LŪ-ĚŘĚ to loosen, make void, pay. SŌ-LV-O (so- for SE-, influenced by U,) to loosen apart, solve, sever, relax, unravel, explain, melt, destroy, discharge an obligation. DĪS-SŌ-LŪ-T-ŪS adj. lax, remiss, reckless, licentious, dissolute.]

solve to separate component parts; explain (as a problem,) unravel (a difficulty,) dissipate (a doubt.)

solution the act or result of solving; a liquid or solvent containing a **soluble** material.

resolve to loosen, disperse (a tumor,) analyse, decide, determine, be determined, be **re-so-lu-te**.

resolution a state of being **resolved**; decision; determination.

ab-solve to loosen from (a condition, an obligation, a penalty;) to acquit.

absolution acquittal; the act of absolving.

absolute unconditional; independent; unmixed.

Obs. The presence of a prefix in so-lve being overlooked, **dis-** was added in 'dissolve' and its derivatives, to secure the separative idea.

LAG *lay*.

[Goth. *lâg-jan*, Angl. *lecgan to lay, put, place*. Goth. *lîg-an*, Angl. *ligg-an to lie down, to extend*.]

To **lie** down is to rest in a flat or **low** position. The verb to **lay** is the transitive form of **lie**. We **lay** a book on the table and it **lies** there.

A **law** is something laid down as a rule of action. *Comm.* a law is based upon common experience; statute law is due to the people through their representatives.

A **ledge** is an extended shelf; a kind of molding; a ridge of rock. A **ledger** is a book in which accounts are spread under appropriate heads.

layer that which is lai-d; a bed or stratum. **lai.r** a lying or resting place, especially of a wild beast.

f-lag a flat stone.

[**LĚG-ĚŘĚ** to lay together, collect, survey (lay eyes on), observe, read. **LĚX** (gen. **LĚG-ĚS**) a law, a decree. **Ě-LĚG-ĚŘĚ** to pick up, weed out, choose, *se-lec-t, e-lec-t*.]

To be **diligent** is to persevere in a pursuit which has been chosen (**DI-**) apart. To be **neg-lig-ent** or **neg-lee-t-ful** is (**NEC**) *not* to have things disposed in proper order; to be *inattentive*; to *disregard*.

To be **intelligent** (to possess **intellect**) is to have the power of choosing (INTEL^t- for INTER) between; hence, to be able to *perceive*, *discern*, and *distinguish*.

To **col-lect-t** is to bring objects (CON-) together.

To **select** is to lay something (SE-) apart, or by itself.

To **elect** is to choose (E-, EX) out of, or from among, others; to make a choice; to choose, as by vote. An **eligible** candidate is one who is **legally** qualified for **election**. A man is **loyal** when he obeys the laws. An **alloy** is a mixture of metals made (AD) *according to law*; any mixture of metals.

A **colleague** is one chosen (CON-) *with* another; a partner in office.

A **college** is a col-lect-ion of persons for a special purpose, also a college building.

[P-LĪC-ĀRĚ to lay or place together, fold, coil, ply.., plea..t. PLĒX-ŭs a. tangled, interwoven; n. a plea..t-ing, a braid. DŪ-PLĪC-ĪT-ĀS double-ness, doubtfulness. whence **duplicity**. CŌMPLEXĪO (gen.-ŌNĪS) a com-bination, natural con-stitution. SŪPPLEX (a folding SUB under, a kneeling,) sub-missive, sup-pli..-ant, entreating.]

ply.. to stick at; be employ..ed in; urge; fold; bend. **pliers** nippers for bending. **pliable** easily bent. **apply..** to put one thing to another; to put to a purpose; to solicit. **applicable** fit to be appli..ed; suitable. **display..** to spread apart; unfold; exhibit.

plication a fold; a doubling up. **explication** a spreading (EX) out, or unfolding, for the purpose of ex-planation.

complex, complicate (woven together) entangled; composed of several parts; difficult. **complexity** entanglement; intricacy. **complexion** connection of related parts; aspect; color and texture of the skin. **accomplice** (one entangled with another,) an as-sociate or ac-cessory in crime.

implicate to (enfold, entangle,) connect with something, as a crime. **perplex** (see PER,) to make intricate; to puzzle; to keep in suspense. **du-plic-ate** *a.* twofold; *n.* a copy; *v.* to make a **dou-ble..** or a copy of. **duplicity** double dealing; deceit.

triple threefold, threeply.. **tri-pl-et** three of a kind. **treble** threefold; a term in music.

sim-plic-ity (SINE) *without* duplicity; naturalness.

sup-ple bending down; flexible; nimble.

flax a plant the fibre of which is spun and woven.

[F-LĚC-T-ĚŘĚ to bend, curve, turn.]

deflect to turn or bend (DE) from, away, aside. **reflect** to bend or turn (RE-) back, as light from a **reflector**; to turn the mind back or upon; to cast censure. **flexible** that may be bent. Lead is flexible; baleen (whalebone) is both flexible and elastic.

[LĪG-ĀŘĚ to bind, tie, fasten, join. ōB-LĪG-ĀŘĚ to bind round; put in bonds; bind, **oblige**, make li..able.]

league a bond of union; an al-li..'ance. **liege** *a.* bound, as a vassal to his lord; *n.* he who owes **allegiance**. **li.en** a legal hold on property. **ligament** a band or tie, especially between bones. **ligature** a cord or thread for tying, esp. in surgery. **link** a component part of a chain.

lictor he who binds (rods and culprits,) a Roman officer who bore a bundle of rods from which an axe projected, and who bound, scourged, and beheaded criminals.

oblige to bind or constrain as by a sense of duty; to bind as by a friendly act; to accommodate.

li.able bound or accountable; responsible; subject.

TA' stretch.

[Gr. *tōnō'ō*, to brace up (as we talk of **tonics** to give **tone** to the system); to accentuate. Gr. *tōn'ōs* a cord, *sineu*; *ten-s-ion*, *in-ten-s-it-y*, *strain*; **tone**. Lat. *TĒND-ĒRĒ* to stretch out; pitch a **ten-t**; **ex-tend**; **dis-tend**; **tend-er** (offer); proceed; strive, **con-tend**. *ĪN-TĒND-ĒRĒ* to stretch forth; exert; be **intent**; put one's energies (*IN*) upon; **intend**. *TĒNŪIS* thin. *TĒNŪITĀS* *ten-u-it-y*. Sanscrit *tan* to draw; stretch; sound. *stan* to sound; to thunder. *tanu* thin.]

tension a strained, stretched or **tense** condition. **intense** strained in a high degree (*IN* intensive); extreme. **tend** to have a course, direction, aim, or **tendency**. **contend** to strive with.

distend to stretch apart, as in opening the jaws; to swell out, as a balloon.

extend to stretch out, prolong, spread, diffuse. **ostentation** a spreading (*O.S-* for *OBS-*) before; a showing out; vain display; self-praise. **ostensible** (that may be) shown forth; apparent; put forth as a **pretense**. **pretend** (to hold forward or place *PRÆ* before,) to offer for an ostensible purpose; to feign. **portend** to stretch (*POR-*, akin to *PRO*) forward, or into the future; to betoken. **portent** an (evil) omen. **tenterhooks** are used in stretching cloth.

thin tendon extent extens-ion, -ible, -ive, in-ten-d, -t, -se, -s-ity superintendency.

[*TŌN-ĀRE* to thunder; make a **din**. *ĀT-TŌN-ĀRĒ* to terrify; stupefy, **s-tun**; **as-ton-ish**—where *s-*, *as-* are due to *es-* for *ex*, in old French *e..s-ton-er*.]

astonish, astound, stun, to surprise and confound, as if with the **din** of **thunder**.

tone tonic tune din thunder tin-tinn-ab-ul-at-ion

Ōb̄s. sŏN-ŭS a *soun-d* (whence sound, sonant, consonant, re-sound, sonorous, sonnet, sonâta,) belongs to the Sanscrit root *svan* (=swan) to sound.

[TĚN-ĚRĚ to hold, have, occupy, **re-tain**; defend, **maintain**; hold on a course, **con-tin-ue**; reach, **at-tain**; hold back, **de-tain**. CŌN-TĪN=Ů.ŮS joining (CON-) with; uninterrupted, **continuous**.]

tenon the end of a timber fitted to hold in a mortise.
tenor an even, **continuous** course; purport; a quality of musical tone.

abs-tain to hold from; forbear; refrain; practice **abstinance**. **contain** to hold or keep (CON-) together; comprise. **content** *a.* held within bounds; satisfied. **con-ten-t-ment** the state of being content. **con-tents** parts contained; the heads of subjects in a book. **detain** to keep or withhold anything (DE) from; to delay; keep in custody. **obtain** (OB verbal) to get; procure; be in use. **retain** to hold back; keep. **sustain** to hold up, or (SUB) from beneath; keep up; support; aid; endure; suffer. **maintain** (to hold by Fr. main the *hand*,) to support; uphold; defend.

A person may **maintain** a right, a doctrine, a principle, and **sustain** it by argument; he may **sustain** a weight, a defeat, an injury—**sustain** and **maintain** a family—and he may **sustain** the credit of another while he **maintains** his own.

In a **continent**, many regions of the earth occur or are held (CON-) together, or in a **continuous** mass; and the characteristic human features are **contained** in the **countenance**.

entertain (see the meanings of TĚNĚRĚ,) as if, to hold a course, or have something going on (INTER) *between* (the entertainer and the entertained,) hence, to amuse; to treat hospitably; to hold opinions.

tenant tenure tenet continue detention tenacity

TAG *cover.*

[TĚG-ĚRĚ *to cover, hide, shelter, defend.* TŮGĀ *a Roman cloak.* TĚG-ŮL-Ā *a ti..le.* German *deck-en to cover; dačj a roof; deck-el a lid; tūčj cloth, linen, duck; zieg-el (= tsigl) a ti..le.* Hindoo *ḡ'hak-nâ to cover, conceal; a lid.* Bengalee *ḡ'hâk-an to cover.* The last examples show the original vowel whence the E and O of TEG-ERE and TOG-A.]

de-tec-t to find out, discover, as if by taking a cover (DE) from, or away. **protect** to cover (PRO) before, or in front, as a hen protects her young; hence, to guard; to defend. **deck** *v.* to cover, clothe, adorn, **bedeck**

The cover or **deck** of a ship is made of planks; **ti..les** are made of clay; **thatch** is a roofing of straw.

The case of a bed or mattress is called a **tick**, and it may be made of **duck** or of **ticking**.

A **shan-ty** is a temporary hut or cabin—primarily, a shed for protecting cattle. Irish and Gaelic 'sion' (*sî* as *sh*) *weather, storm; tîgh (gh silent) house.*

TRAC, DRAG *draw.*

[TRĀH-O, TRĀC-T-Ū^m, TRĀHĚRĚ *to drag, trai..l, draw.. along or after; have a trai..n (as of followers); to prolong; delay; endure.* DĚTRĀHĚRĚ *to pull (DE) down, take away; remove (as by a purgative); lower (in estimation); disparage; detract.* SŪBTRĀHĚRĚ *to draw from beneath; subtract.* TRĀCTĀRĚ (T intensive) *to draw with energy; take in hand; arrange; trea..t.* Gothic *drag-an to drag, draw, choose.* Angl. *drag-an to drag, draw, bear, go.* Islandic *raka to rake.*]

abs-trac-t *v.* to draw (ABS-) from; separate; purloin; *a.* drawn away from; separate. An **abstract** (as from a book or a law,) should give a general idea of the original, while an **extract** may be any portion taken (EX) out. An abstract may be composed of extracts.

Primarily, a **track** is a mark or **trace** left by an object **dragged**, **drawn**, or moving along; but we speak of the track of a ship or of a planet.

A **tract** is something extended, as a region—or drawn out, as a short essay or **trea..tise** drawn from its subject. A **trai..t** is a mark; a feature; a characteristic. To **trea..t** is to use (well or ill); manage; discuss; negotiate; entertain.

A **dredge** is a **drag** or **rake** with a pouch, used to collect oysters. A **traw..l** is a kind of bag-net drawn by a fishing-boat.

A man who draws plans is a **draughtsman**; he who draws business orders is a **drawer**—this being an active noun, but when ‘drawer’ is applied to a piece of furniture, it is a passive noun.

As the guttural formerly in **draught** was becoming rare in English, it struck the ears of the young generation as *f* (see *Otosis*, p. 30,) and gave us **draft**, a word of many meanings, all of which we can *track* or *trace* to the primary idea, as when it is applied to a current of air *drawn* to (and passing from) a fire—to a plan—an outline of an agreement, a law, a **trea..t-y**—a money order drawn on a banker—the act of drawing a load—the depth of a ship in the water.

In **at-trah-ent** (*drawing to, attracting*), and in **sub-trah-end** (*something to be subtracted*), a non-radical *h* replaces the *cay*-sound of the Latin stem TRAC, which, with its derivatives must not be referred to TRAHO.

abs-, at-, con-, de, dis-, ex, pro, re-, sub, **trac-t** -ion **trac-t** -able, -ile **track** **trace** -able **trea..t** **treaty** **treatise** **treatment** **tra..de** **dredge** **drag** **draggle** **draw..l** **drai..l** **trai..l** **trai..n** **draw..** **draw..er** **draw..ee**

RAG *reach*.

[RĚG-ĚŘĚ to keep *st-raigh-t*, *set righ-t*; *rule, govern, di-rec-t*. RĚCTŮS *st-raigh-t*; *st-retch-ed out or up, e-rec-t, up-righ-t*; *cor-rec-t, proper, just*. RĚCTĪTŪDO *straightness; directness; uprightness; rectitude*. RĚĜĪO (gen. -ŌŇĪS) *direction; line; limit; tract; region*. RĚĜĪMĚŇ *guidance; government; command*, whence **regimen, regiment**. Ě-RĪĜ-ĚŘĚ (to make straight EX out of a place,) *to raise or set up, erect*. CŌR-RĪĜ-ĚŘĚ (to straighten in accordance CON- with something,) *to make better, correct*. DĪ-RĪĜ-ĚŘĚ (to straighten or arrange DI- apart, or by itself,) *to arrange; guide; regulate; direct*. SŪR-RĪĜ-ĚŘĚ, SŪR..Ĝ-ĚŘĚ to rise (SUR[!]- for SUB from below, hence) *up; spring up*, whence **surge**, and **source** a spring of water. RĚĜŮLĀ *a straight stick, lath, rail*. R..UL-ER; *a r..ule, pattern, model*. RĚX (gen. RĚĜ-ĪS) *a king*. RĚCTŌR *a guider*. Angl. reht *a. right*; *n. plumb-line; carpenter's rule*; riht *n. right; justice; duty; truth; reason*.]

regulate *vt.* to keep (or cause to be) **right-t**, **st-raigh-t**, **cor-rec-t**, **reg-ul-ar**, or according to a **r..ule**. A **regulation** is a rule made by competent authority.

region a *st-retch* (of country); a portion of space having some characteristic, as the region of the trade-winds,—of the Caspian,—of the heart. **regimen** rule, esp. in regard to diet. **regal, royal** *kingly*.

reach *v.* to extend, *st-retch out*; attain; *n.* *st-retch, extension*.

direct *a.* *straight; straightforward; unswerving*. Fr. d..roi..t (*right, straight; n. right; claim; law; tax; fee*;) whence, with a- for AD (as if *to the right*;) **a-d..roi-t** *dextrous*. He is *adroit* who goes *to* or *at* a work in a *direct* manner, and as if with (Fr. droite) the right hand.

On account of its superior usefulness, the angle which is most employed in masonry and carpentry is named a **right** angle, and a four-sided figure with four such angles is a **rectangle**.

An **in-sur-rec-t-ion** is a rising (SUR^t- for SUB) up (IN-) against; a revolt against lawful authority by in-su..r..g-ent-s.

CAP take.

[CĀP-ĚŘĚ (-CĚP-, -CĪP-, -CŪP-) to take, seize, cap-t-ure, get, hold, oc-cup-y. DĚ-CĪP-ĚŘĚ to take in (DE) much, practice de-cep-t-ion, de-ceive, cheat.]

perception is (PER) thorough comprehension.

A **principle** is something which takes or oc-cup-ies the (prin- for prim- before 'c') pri-m-ary place.

A **capable** man of clear **perception**, and who is nēither **captious** nor **con-cei.-ted**, has the **cap-acity** to **re-ceive**, and to **oc-cup-y** himself with **ac-cep-table prin-cip-les** and **pre-cep-ts**.

On its passage (INTER) *between* the armies, the correspondence was **intercepted**; in other words—the letters were *seized between* the armies.

A person who gets (RE-) *back* his health, is said to **recuperate** or **recover**.

exceptions are *out-takings*, or parts which are taken (EX) out. They do not prove the accuracy of a rule.

capacious capture captor or ca..tcher keep captive or cai..tiff ca..tch* ch..ase* purchase* ac-cep-t de-cep-t-ion deceive receive recipient occupy receipt decei..t concei..t

CO, s-CU cover.

[Welsh CO *concavity*. cen a s-ki-n. ein what extends over. Lat. cŭ-t-īs the skin. scŭtŭ^m (gen. scŭtī) a shield (scutcheon). scŭ'tŭlĀ a dish. ōB-scŭ'r-ŭs covered (OB) over; dusky; indistinct; unintelligible. Angl. scē-d (c as k, e in they) a sha-de. Scotch sky shadow. skul, skol a drinking cup.]

scutiform having the form (scŭt:ī) of a shield.

* Ital. cacciare (= cattsh-ârě) for a supposable CAPTIĀrě.

scutellate (-EL dimin.) shaped like a little shield, or like a dish. **scullery** (as if 'scutellary') a place for dishes.

squire (as if 'scuti-ger,' from GĚR-ĚŘĚ to bear, carry,) the bearer (SCŪTĪ) of a shield; the armor-bearer of a knight; a justice of the peace. **esquire** (*e* prosthetic) a title used after names.

cuticle the outer, thin, delicate **skin** which covers the true (CŪTĪS) skin.

The **scalp** (*p* noun suffix, see -B) covers the **skull**, which is a kind of **scale, shell, shield, sheath, shutter**, or **shelter** for the brain. A **scull** is an oar, a scale-like implement, also a kind of boat.

A **shelf** (see -B) of **shaly** rock may cause a **shoal** or **shallow**.

scallops (=scollops) are **shellfish**; many of them have both valves ribbed, which gives the edge a **scalloped** appearance.

shuck a husk or hull. **shude** rice husks. **shoddy** woollen offal re-spun and woven into 'shoddy' cloth: **shoe** a cover for the foot.

shade shed n. shadow coat cot cottage hod hood hat hide n. hut hose house husk cask casque casket shield shilling cuticle sky scute scutellate scullery scutcheon escutcheon obscure scum skimmer skin scow shallop

Shed (to cast off); *shoat, sheet, shuttle*, belong to *shoot*.

GA, GAN produce.

[GĪ-G..N-o (GI reduplicative) GĚN-ĪT-Ū^m, GĪ-G..N-ĚŘĚ to beget, produce. GĚNS (gen. GĚNT-ĪS) clan, family, tribe. GĚNTĪLĪS of the same family or nation; foreign; heathen; **gentile**. GĚNŪĪNŪS native, natural, **genuine**. GĚNŪS (gen. GĚNĚŘĪS, pl. GĚNĚŘĀ,) race, family, **kin, kind, genus, gender**. GĚNĪTĪVŪS *a. belonging to birth, or descent; n. the genitive case*. GĚNĪŪS (pl. GĚNĪĪ,) a protecting spirit; talent, **genius**. ĪNGĚNĪŪ^m innate quality; an invention.]

general *a.* relating to all of a **kin-d**; common.

n. a commander with a general supervision. **en-gine** (and **..gin**) an **ingenious** machine. **congener** a plant or animal of the same **genus** with another. **indi'genous** born or produced (ĪNDĪ-) *in* a country; native. **gender** (in grammar) **kind** in regard to sex.

A **congenital** disease or deformity is one which a person is (GĒNĪTŪS) born (CON-) with.

A family, a flock, or a crop, is a production which requires care in the rearing, that it may be **genuine**, or true to its **kind**.

When certain seeds are sown together, the resulting plants will be **degenerate**, or removed (DE) *from* their kind.

Well-bred persons are such as have been carefully brought up, and who should be **genial**, **congenial**, **ingenuous**, **generous**, **gentle**, and **genteel**. But when a **generation** includes a **..nation**, the **general** **..nature** and **genius** (or inborn character) may **degenerate** and the **..natives** become **gentiles** requiring **regeneration**.

[G..**NĀSCŌR**, **..NĀSCŌR** (v. deponent,) *to be born, spring from, grow.* GNĀTŪS, NĀTŪS *born, produced.* NĀTŪRĀ *essential quality; character; disposition; producing cause; the universe; nature.* NĀTĪVŪS *inborn; due to birth; due to nature; native; not artificial; NĀTĪ-o* (gen. -ōN-ĪS) *birth; race; nation.*]

nation a body of people living under the same government. **nascent** beginning to exist or to form. **connate** growing together as two leaves from one base. **co-gnate** connected by birth or descent; allied; akin on the mother's side. **a-g'n-ate** (a- for AD) akin through the father. **natal** relating to one's birth. **innate** inborn.

preternatural (PRÆTER) beyond (or, in addition

to) nature; inexplicable. **supernatural** above nature; spiritual; miraculous. **renaissance** (Fr. *nais- sance birth*,) the renewal or revival of the fine arts, chiefly by Rafaele (or Raphael, b. 1483, d. 1520.)

na-ïf *m.*, **na-ïve** *fem.* (short forms of Fr. *m. naïf, f. naïve*,) natural; unaffected. **née** (=nay, Fr. *fem. participle*,) born (with the name of,) as in Madame d'Arblay, née Burney.

CAL *call.*

[CĀL-O, CLĀ-M-O *I call.* Welsh *gal what is uttered; spread out; a plain; a fair spot, a goal. galw to call.* Irish and Gaelic *sgal a yell.*]

A **clai-m** is (-m) something, such as a right, for which a demand or **call** may be made by the **claimant**.

A claim may be cried (PRO) *forth* or **pro-claimed** with **s-col-ding** and **clamor**; or it may be disowned and **disclaimed** with (DE much) **declamation**.

The **cal-end-ar** (-AND, -END, particip.) or register of days, and the **calends** or first day of the months, were thus named because the principal days were originally **called** out, or **proclaimed** on the calends.

We may **call** or **hail** a man with a **halloo**, but we should not **yell** (utter a **yel-p**), **yowl**, nor **howl**.

As *cay* and *h* do not belong to the same contact (see the Chart p. 16), the former being a guttural formed by the base of the tongue, and the *h* a laryngal made farther back at the larynx, their interchange constitutes a transmutation (p. 19), as in call and hail, sub-trac-t and sub-trah-end (p. 84), gard-en and horti-culture (p. 40), calam-us and haul..m, guano from Peruvian huano, Noah and Noachian.

GOL *shine*.

[Welsh *gol-e splendor*. Irish and Gaelic *geal* (= *gyal*) *white, bright*. Gr. $\chi\omicron\lambda\acute{\eta}$ (= $\acute{\chi}\omicron\lambda\acute{\eta}$) **gall**. $\chi\acute{\omicron}\lambda\text{-}\omicron\varsigma$ *gall; anger*. Lat. *BĪLĪS* and *FĒL* (both as if from a stem *GVAL* = *gwal*), Angl. *gealla gall, bile*. Angl. *geol-ca yol-k*. Swed. *gul yell-ow; gul-a yol-k; gul-d gol-d*. Lat. *GĪL-V-ŪS*; Ger. *gel-b*; Eng. *yell-ow*. Lat. *CŎL-ŎR color, hue, appearance, lustre*.]

gall or **bile** and the **yolk** of eggs are **yellow**; **gold** has the same prominent **color**, and so has a burning **coal**.

In the early days of scientific inquiry, mental depression was attributed to ($\mu\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\alpha\varsigma$, gen. $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\alpha\nu\text{-}\omicron\varsigma$ = *mél'ánōs*) *black bile* or **melancholy**; and *atrabilious* (*melancholic*) is based on Latin *ĀTĒR*, fem. *ĀTRĀ black*, and the feminine noun *BĪLĪS bile, anger, wrath*.

Black bile was supposed to be formed by the *spleen*, a belief which gave to this word the secondary meanings of *spite* and *ill-humor*, and caused *splen'etic* to mean *peevish* and *spiteful*.

cholera is a disease connected with bile, and as bile was supposed to cause anger, **cholera** has come to mean *wrath*, and we apply the term **choleric** to a person easily moved to anger.

As a good carver seldom fails to *hit the joint*, so an etymologist is expected to hit the joints of words. (See 'redeem' and 'icicle,' p. 45.) He must know how to separate, not only 'ex' from 'express' and 'explain,' but he must be able to dissect 'ec-' from words which seem to have the same prefix, such as 'expire' (*ec-spire to breathe out; die*), and 'extant' (*ec-sta-nt sta-nd-ing out; in being*.) Akin to *ec-sta-nt* is *ec-sta-sy* (Gr. $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\text{'st}\acute{\alpha}\varsigma\iota\varsigma$ *a standing out or aside; distraction; entrancement*), spelled in the Greek mode, in which the letter for *x* was not used for *ks* when they were thus divided between a prefix and a stem.

CHAPTER 10. SYNONYMY.

WORDS which have the same, or nearly the same meaning, are named synonyms. They may be as near to each other as 'dale' and 'dell;' they may be the result of paresis (neglect), as in 'coun..t' from 'compute;' or they may be distinct words, as in 'count' and 'reckon.' In the following pairs, a word of English or Teutonic origin is followed by its synonym derived from Latin.

<i>English, Latin.</i>	<i>English, Latin.</i>	<i>English, Latin.</i>
cheat <i>v</i> , defraud	help, assist	shining, splendid
cheat <i>n</i> , deception	hinder, obstruct	shrink, contract'
corner, angle	hinder, prevent	shun, avoid
dale, vale	hold, contain	shut <i>v</i> , close
dark, dim; obscure	hold back, retain	sink, descend
ditch, fosse	hold in, restrain	sink, plunge
dregs, sediment	hold on, detain	skill, dexterity
drink, imbibe	hold out, persevere	skilful, expert
dull, stupid	hold up, sustain	stop, cease
dull, languid	last <i>v</i> , endure	smooth, plane
dumb, mute	last <i>a</i> , ultimate	smooth, glabrous
enough, sufficient	lessen, diminish	sorrow, grief
fear, terror	looking-glass, mirror	sourness, acidity
fearful, timorous	mad, rabid	spear, lance
fearless, intrepid	needy, indigent	sticky, adhesive
food, victuals	pride, vanity	sticky, viscous
forbid, prohibit	proud, arrogant	storm, tempest
guide <i>v</i> , conduct	raise, elevate	stout, robust
guile, fraud	rise, ascend	stubborn, obstinate
handle, manipulate	rise out, emerge	surly, morose
hang, suspend	seaman, mariner	thick, dense
harbor, haven; port	shepherd, pastor	uproar, tumult
hearth, focus	shine <i>n</i> , splendor	wages, salary
heavenly, celestial	shiny, splendid	wail, lament

<i>English, Latin.</i>	<i>English, Latin.</i>	<i>English, Latin.</i>
wane, decrease	wayward, perverse	worth, value
want, penury	weak, feeble	yearly, annual
wary, cautious	weighty, ponderous	yield, concede
waste <i>n</i> , des'ert	wicked, vicious	youthful, juvenile

English presents the curious feature of having numerous native words without native derivatives, instead of which, modifications of foreign forms (chiefly Latin) are used, as in—

<i>English, Latin.</i>	<i>English, Latin.</i>	<i>English, Latin.</i>
book, library	melt, fusible	see, visible
guess, conjectural	mind mental	ship, navigate
guest, hospitable	moon, lunar	spittle, salivate
hand, manual,	mouth, oral	tooth dental
hear, audible	read, legible	wine vinous
island, insular	sea, marine	work, laborious

In the next examples the words of the second column are based on French and the third on Latin. Most of the French forms are based on Latin, and many of those due to Latin entered English through some form or dialect of French.

<i>English, French, Latin.</i>	<i>English, French, Latin.</i>
answer, repartee, retort	enlist, enrol, register
banter, rally, deride	evening, soirée, vesper
banter, badinage, derision	farewell, adieu, valedictory
big, large, ample	fellow, comrade, associate
blunt, brusque, abrupt	fit out, accoutre, supply
bravery, courage, valor	flag, banner, ensign
brittle, frail, fragile	fodder, forage, pabulum
burg, fortress, castle	forgive, pardon, remit
business, affair, occupation	forsake, abandon, desert
chide, blame, objurgate	free <i>v</i> , rescue, deliver
cleft, crevice, fissure	gain <i>n</i> , profit, lucre
clothing, attire, vesture	gift, present, donation
countryman, peasant, rustic	glitter, brilliance, radiance
ditch, trench, canal	grudge, pique, rancor
dwell, sojourn, reside	handy, adroit, dexterous
empty, void, vacant	hate, malice, malignity

<i>English,</i>	<i>French,</i>	<i>Latin.</i>	<i>English,</i>	<i>French,</i>	<i>Latin.</i>
heed,	regard,	observe	reckon,	count,	calculate
help,	aid, succor; assist		regain,	recruit,	recover
hinder,	embarrass, obstruct		robber,	brigand,	depredator
husbandman,	farmer,	agricultur(ist)	rush out,	sally,	exit
income,	revenue,	product	scar,	cicatrice	cicatrix
keepsake,	souvenir,	remembrancer	seek,	search,	inquire
last,	dernier,	final	sharp,	piere(ing),	acute
lawyer,	attorney,	advocate	sharp,	piquant	pungent
lead,	guide,	direct	shining,	brilliant,	effulgent
leaning <i>n,</i>	bias,	inclination	slaughter,	massacre,	carnage
likeness,	semblance	similitude	slow,	tardy,	dilatory
luck,	chance,	fortune	small,	petty,	minute
lying down,	couchant,	reclining	smell,	scent,	odor
mar,	damage,	vitiate	speech,	harangue,	oration
mishap,	mischance,	misfortune	spell,	charm,	incantation
niggardly,	covetous,	penurious	stingy,	covetous,	parsimonious
outbreak,	émeute,	sedition	tease,	annoy,	disturb
overcome,	vanquish,	subjugate	trim,	garnish,	adorn
overthrow,	rout,	defeat	walk,	alley,	avenue
plague <i>v,</i>	pester,	vex	watch	bivouac	vigil
plague <i>n,</i>	chagrin,	vexation	watchful,	alert,	vigilant
plunder,	pillage,	depredation	weak,	feeble,	infirm
prayer,	orison,	supplication	weariness,	fatigue,	lassitude
prop,	stanchion,	fulerum	wedlock,	marriage,	matrimony
ramble,	tour,	excursion	wile,	finesse,	fraud
rank	range,	series	yielding,	supple	flexible

In some cases all of the synonyms may be derived from French, as in danger, hazard, jeopardy, peril, risk;—attack, assail, assault;—or they may be chiefly Latin, as in (harsh), austere, severe, cruel, rigorous;—(dull), obtuse, obscure, languid, torpid, stupid, stolid, inert;—calculate, compute, enumerate;—charm, incantation, fascination;—animal, beast, brute, creature.

In the next table, the first column is English, the second is derived from Latin, and the third from Greek.

<i>English,</i>	<i>Latin,</i>	<i>Greek.</i>	<i>English,</i>	<i>Latin,</i>	<i>Greek.</i>
ball,	globe,	sphere	likeness,	image;	icon, idol
beginning,	origin,	genesis	madman,	lunatic,	maniac
dislike,	aversion,	antipathy	puke,	vomit,	emetic
hatred, ill-will;	repugnance,		ring,	circle,	cycle
loathing,	detestation,		round <i>n</i> ,	circuit,	period
droll,	ludicrous,	comic	saying,	proverb,	axiom
dullness,	stupor,	lethargy	sea,	marine,	oceanic
earnest,	ardent,	zealous	snake,	serpent,	ophio(logy)
feeling,	emotion,	páthos	song,	canticle,	hymn,
fit <i>n</i> ,	convulsion,	spasm	speech,	diction,	rhetoric
fleeting,	fugitive,	ephemeral	struggle,	contest,	agony
food,	aliment,	diet	taper <i>n</i> ,	candle,	lamp
forebode,	presage,	prognostic	thought,	notion,	idea
foretell,	predict,	prophesy	token,	sign,	symptom
ga-p	hi-atus	cha-sm	top;	apex, summit;	acme
guile,	deceit,	hypocrisy	warm,	tepid,	thermal
likeness,	simile,	metaphor	witness,	attestor,	martyr
likeness,	similitude,	parable	wreath,	crown,	diadem
likeness,	model,	archetype			

The next table differs from the preceding one in having a French (including Norman) column after the English one. Most of the French words are varied from Latin.

<i>English,</i>	<i>French,</i>	<i>Latin,</i>	<i>Greek.</i>
anger (see wrath),	rage,	indignation,	frenzy
belt, girdle;	surcingle	cincture,	zone
bowman,	archer,	sagittarius,	toxophilite
cup	gob-let,	crater,	calyx
daybook,	journal	diary,	ephemeris
den,	cave,	cavern,	crypt
din,	fracas,	clamor,	clang
evening,	soirée,	vesper	Hesperus
fat (see salve),	grease,	lard,	stearine
tallow,	ointment	unguent,	chrism
fellow-feeling,	pity, mercy;	compassion,	sympathy
foe,	enemy,	adversary,	antagonist
forbear,	cease,	desist,	pause
forebode,	presage,	predict,	prophesy
forgiveness,	pardon,	remission,	amnesty
girdle,	bandage,	cincture,	zone, cestus

<i>English,</i>	<i>French,</i>	<i>Latin,</i>	<i>Greek.</i>
glad, blithe; gay,		jocund,	hilari(ous)
grave,	tomb,	sepulchre,	(epi)taph
groundwork, foundation,		substruction,	basis
half,	demi,	semi-	hemi-
head	chief,	principal,	arch
heathen,	gentile,	pagan,	ethnic
hue, dye;	tin..t,	color,	chrome
huge,	large, vast;	grand,	gigantic
husbandry,	farm(ing),	agriculture,	geoponies
kingly,	royal	regal,	monarchic
leader,	guide,	conductor,	coryphæus
likeness,	portrait,	effigy,	icon
list,	roll,	register,	schedule, catalogue
look, glance;	survey,	inspection,	scope
madness,	folly, ra..ge;	insanity,	mania
meeting,	assembly,	convention,	synod
merry,	joyous,	jocund, jovial,	Euphrosyne
moonlet,	lunette,	lunule,	meniscus
odd, queer;	bizarre,	peculiar,	idiosyncratic
old,	ancient	antiquated,	archaic
outlaw <i>v</i> ,	banish,	proscribe,	ostracise
pang,	anguish,	dolor,	ache
peevish,	testy,	irritable,	choleric
pipe,	conduit,	tube,	siphon, syringe
plague,	pest	pestilence,	epidemic
quack,	charlatan,	(circulator*),	empiric
quibble,	chicane,	cavil,	sophism
reckoning,	coun..t,	calculation,	arithmetic
riddle,	charade,	rebus,	enigma
sad,	trist,	dejected,	melancholy
salve,	ointment	unguent, .	plaster
saw,	adage,	maxim,	aphorism
scoff, jeer;	gibe,	derision,	sarcasm, irony

* It is a characteristic of quacks to *circulate*, and to draw attention from some such elevation as a bench (whence 'mountebank'), or by means of pretentious advertisements.

<i>English,</i>	<i>French,</i>	<i>Latin,</i>	<i>Greek.</i>
scorn,	reproach,	opprobrium,	slander
seer,	clairvoyant,	augur,	prophet
shelter,	retreat,	refuge,	asylum
shield,	guard,	protection,	phylactery
short,	brief,	concise,	laconic
shorten,	abridge	abbreviate,	epi-tom-ise
sight,	view,	aspect,	scene
song, lay;	chant	canticle,	hymn, anthem
soothsaying,	socery,	augury,	necromancy
speech,	language,	diction,	rhetoric
spell,	charm,	incantation,	philtre
split, rent;	crevasse,	fissure,	schism
stamp,	punch,	impression,	type
standard,	model,	exemplar,	criterion
steal,	pillage,	depredate,	klepto(mania)
stool, bench;	chair,	seat,	throne
strong,	puissant,	vigorous,	en-erg-et'ic
stout,	sturdy,	robust	
strength;	force, power	potency,	dŷnam'ic <i>a.</i>
struggle,	effort,	contest,	agony
tail,	queue,	caud(al),	(cyn:os)ure
tale,	novel,	narrative, fable;	myth, history
talk,	parley,	colloquy,	dialogue
taper,	flambeau,	candle,	lamp
thought,	reverie,	notion,	idea
throat,	gorge,	guttur(al),	œsophagus
token,	gage,	sign,	symptom
touching,	tender,	affecting,	path-et'ic
trick,	ruse,	artifice,	stratagem
. . . .	turn, veer;	revolve,	gyrate
waterfall,	chute, cascade;	rapid,	cataract
wedding,	espousal,	nuptials,	(mono)gamy'
whim,	caprice,	conceit,	fantasy
wizard,	sorcerer,	conjurer,	magic(IAN)
wordiness,	verbiage	verbosity,	poly'logy
wrath,	ire, rage,	fury,	cholera
wreath,	chaplet,	crown,	diadem

The following adjectives and the nouns they describe, are derived from Latin—

false accusations; fallacious tests; counterfeit coin; artificial flowers; factitious gems; fictitious narratives; spurious citations; fraudulent arts; fraudulent transactions; delusive conceits; deceptive inferences; deceitful practices.

Make, shape, build, are English: create, produce, form, fashion, model, construct, are based on Latin.

Epic, hymn, ode, poem, poesy, psalm, rhapsody, are based on Greek.

Mad, crazy, moonstruck, are English: delirium, insanity, lunacy, are derived from Latin: frenzy, idiocy, mania, are based on Greek.

Having the synonyms yearly and annual, the latter has been extended to the plants called annuals, while animals fully a year old are known as yearlings.

Some nations compute* their time by moons or lunations.

Silence may be casual: taciturnity is a habit: reticence is due to caution. The silent man does not wish to speak: the taciturn man speaks but little: the reticent man restrains his speech. Jurymen are silent—they listen to the pleadings: the judge is taciturn—he must see that the case is properly conducted: the prisoner is reticent—his lawyer speaks for him, because his own speech might betray him.

* Here 'compute' is a better term than its shorter form 'count' would be.

Linen is **bleached** by exposing it to the light: **celery** is **blanched** by preventing the access of light. .

Sailors **manage** a ship, the captain **navigates** it.

Skilful (Angl. scylan *to dis-tinguish*,) implies discernment added to the power of doing: **dexterity** (DĒXTRĀ *the right hand*,) is *righthandedness* as distinguished from awkwardness: **adroitness** (p. 85) is *directness* or *straight-forwardness*, a going at once to the object, but often implying unscrupulousness, as in speaking of a person as a skilful lawyer and an adroit politician. To be **ex-per-t** is to act from *ex-per-i-ence*, therefore like one who has mastered his art.

When a man's speech is not as rapid as his ideas, he **hesitates**: when he speaks disjointedly from not knowing what to say, he **stammers**: when, on account of spasm, there is a want of proper control over the speech organs, he **stutters**.

When a person does not care to be understood, he **mumbles**: when he does not care to be heard by another person, he **mutters**: when his suppressed words are complaints, he **murmurs**; and when they are due to a fault-finding disposition, he **grumbles**.

A **rock** is a large mass of stone: a **cliff** is a high precipitous front of rock: a **peak** is a pointed mountain, such as Pike's Peak, or the Peak of Teneriffe: a **bluff** is a high steep bank, as at Memphis, Tennessee.

When a man's **wages** are due for his **earnings**, he should get his **pay** in cash.

The **sed-ulous** or **as-sid-uous** man *sits* (or continues) at an employment without permitting himself to be drawn aside by distractions. To be **di-lig-ent** (see p. 78) is to attend to a special matter. To be **industrious** is to be free from idleness, and generally active. To be **expeditious** (**ĒX-PĚD-ĪRĚ** to free the **PĚD-ĒS** *feet* **ĒX** *from*, i. e. a snare,) is to move without im-ped-iment—un-im-ped-ed, or primarily, with the feet free, and implying rapid work with a matter in hand. A man is **laborious** when his task is difficult; he may be diligent, and do his work with laborious minuteness.

An **im-age** is an im-itation, s-im-ilitude, figure, effigy or likeness, generally a small statue or bust representing a real or an ideal object. An **ef-fig-y** (**FĪNGĚRĚ** to *shape, model*,) is a fig-ure shaped or modeled, a copy, a likeness. A **statue** (**STĀTŮ'ĚRĚ** to *cause to stand, to set up*,) is a likeness or ornamental figure, frequently carved in marble, and intended to be set up. A **picture** is the work of a (**PĪC-T-ŮR**) painter, done with pig-ments. An **idol** (Gr. *īd-ēin* to *see*; *ēī'dōlon* *image, phantom, fancy, id-e'a*; in church Greek, an *idol*,) hence **idolatry** idol-worship; but 'icōn' (Gr. *ēicōn* *figure, image, likeness*,) gives **icon:oclast** an image-breaker. A child may be called—the 'image' of his father and the 'idol' of his mother. To 'idolise' is to love to excess.

An **excuse** is an apology for what is admitted to be wrong: a **pretext** is a false reason for a voluntary act pretended to be right. Excuses are for explanation, pretexts for deception.

The pretext of Frederick II., when he was meditating some act of rapine, generally was that he believed some hostile combination had been formed against him, which it was wise to anticipate. *Encyc. Britannica*, vol. 3, 1876.

In the U. S., **balance** is used incorrectly for remainder, of which it is not a synonym. It can be used for things that are (or were formerly) weighed, as money, and by extension, money accounts.

Deplore differs from **lament** in having a particular object in view, like **bewail** in comparison with **wail**. (See the prefixes **DE** and **be-**.) A man laments his misfortunes and deplores his consequent misery.

Lively and **vivid** (*vīv-o I live*,) imply life and its effects. A lively wit—dance—tune; a vivid flash—picture—imagination; a lively or vivid description.

To **obstruct** is to block up or place obstacles in a passage-way. To **impede** is to retard progression. Ice may obstruct a river and impede ships in their passage. An **obstruction** in the throat may cause an **impediment** of speech.

To **read** (German 'reden' to speak,) is to recite audibly or observe mentally, words and characters as represented to the eye; and by extension, to read the thoughts—the mind—the signs of the times. To **peruse** is to read attentively; also, to examine carefully from point to point, as in scanning the features.

My self I then perus'd, and Limb by Limb
Survey'd, ... *Milton*, *Par. Lost*, ed. 1678, bk 8, l. 267.

A **despot** (originally a master of slaves,) is an absolute ruler. A **tyrant** is an absolute ruler who rules with cruelty. Both words are derived from Greek, and imply rulers who are not subject to the restraints of laws or constitutions.

Salubrious health-bringing; **salutary** promotive of health and of wholesome influences. A **salubrious** climate; a **salutary** example.

Windowglass is said to be **trans-par-ent**, because objects appear (**TRANS**) *beyond* it: ground glass is **trans-lucent**, it allows the light but not the sight to extend beyond it: a clear fragment of glass is **pellucid** in allowing light to pass (**PEL-** for **PER**) *through* it, but its shape may be such as to prevent the recognition of objects beyond.

To **ad-ore** (**ŌR-O** *I pray*, **AD to**,) is to address in prayer. To **in-voke** (**VŌC-O** *I call*, **IN upon**,) is to call upon in words. To **wor..-ship** (for **worth-ship**,) is to yield due worth (honor, dignity, veneration,) especially divine honor. We may 'adore' in private, we 'worship' in public, and in either case we 'invoke' divine aid. 'Adore' and 'worship' are often confounded, nor are they properly discriminated from 'venerate' and 'revere.'

A **clammy** sweat: a **sticky** surface: **viscous** (gluey and ropy,) **sap**: an **adhesive** plaster: a **tenacious** hold: a **retentive** memory.

A **post** (something *posited*, set, placed,) is an upright of wood, stone, or metal, as a door-post, gate-post, guide-post, hitching-post, fence-post; a military post, or station for soldiers. A **buttress** is a high support projecting from a wall, sometimes ornamental in its character, as in Gothic architecture. A **column** is a cylindric or tapering pillar adapted for architectural purposes, and having definite proportions. The use of the word extends to columns of print, of soldiers, of figures. A **pilaster** is a square architectural column. A **pillar** is a detached upright without claims to architectural proportion; nevertheless, the so-called Pompey's Pillar (Diocletian's) is a column, but without being part of a building. An **obelisk** is a four-sided, tapering pillar ending in a small pyramid. A

mole or seawall protecting a port, is sometimes called a **pier**. When a bridge is too long to be supported by its **abutments**, it requires intermediate **piers**. Portions of wall between windows, &c., are called piers, hence, a pier-table, a pier-glass.

Bindweed is so called from its winding stem, its botanic name **convolvulus** is due to its blossom, which is *rolled together* before opening.

jewel (connected with 'joy') is an ornament of stone, glass, shell, pearl, or other showy material, adapted for wearing: a **gem** is a precious stone either rough or polished, set or unset. A glazier's diamond is a gem, it is not a jewel. Jet (a kind of coal) is not a gem, but it may be worked into jewelry.

APPENDIX.

PRONUNCIATION OF LATIN.

It is important to pronounce Latin as directed by the ancient grammarians, or about as follows—

A	long	in	ārm,	short	in	ǎrt,	never	as	in	at.
E	“	thēy,	“	ēight,	“	ebb.				
I	“	fiēld,	“	deceīt,	“	it.				
O	“	ōh,	“	ō-bey,	“	ox.				
U	“	fool,	“	fūll,	“	up.				

AE or Æ like âi in ‘aisle;’ OE or Æ nearly like ð-y in ‘showy;’ AV or AU like ou in ‘house,’ or German ‘haus.’ UI like oo-y, not like wee.

“ Thus if you to the first this rule apply

My rhyme will aid you to pronounce it Æ.”..

“ Living Latin,” London, 1847.

C, G (named *cay* and *gay* by the Romans) are always pure as in *car*, *sceptic*, *scheme*, *get*, *give*—their Anglosaxon, Irish and Welsh powers as taken early from Latin. Hence (with each ‘c’ as *k*) Lat. CANCER entered Anglosaxon and became English ‘canker,’ while the book-word ‘cancer’ entered after ‘c’ had borrowed its *s*-power from French.

J as in German and Polish, or English ‘y’ in *year*, or ‘j’ in *hallelujah*, *fjord*, *majolica*—sometimes spelled ‘*maiolica*.’

M as in English, except that when final it only nasalises the preceding vowel, as in Portuguese *bom* (= bo^m *good*) or French *bon* (= boⁿ). Doubled consonant letters are to be distinctly doubled in sound, the ‘mm’ in IMMORTALIS as in *drum-major*. N as in *no*, and (before C, G, X, Q) in *angle*, *anchor*. Q shows that the following V (oo) or U has the power of ‘W’ in *well*.

R requires to be trilled. S as in *hiss* (its Spanish power,) never as in *miser*, *mission*.

T always as in *tea*, NĀ-TĪO = nâ-tē-ō (*nation*). V (oo) like ‘w’ in *well* or ‘u’ in *quart*. Hence it was easy to have the two forms SĪL-VĀ

= seel-wa (*a wood*) and sĪL-ŭ-Ǻ = seel-oo-Ǻ; mĪL-vŭS = meel-woos (*a hawk*) and mĪL-ŭ-ŭS = meel-oo-oos. The confusion in English dialects between Eng. *w* and *v* may be attributed to the fact that the former was a stranger to the Normans and the latter to the Anglosaxons. Hence Latin V¹ (*way*) remained in vĪNŪ^m, Angl. vĪn = ween, Eng. 'wine,' while the Normans transmitted the later V² in 'vin-egar'—*eager* (or sharp) *wine*.

MARKS AND ABBREVIATIONS.

Words hyphenated like di-stant, brut-al-ise, to indicate their etymology, are not intended to be thus pronounced.

‡ Assimilation, as when ad- becomes af-, in af-fect‡.

+ Obsolete, disused, or supposed forms.

Educed elements are represented as in number, numer-ous, where *b* is educed from *m*.

.. Indicate (with italics) neglected or "silent" elements, as in counterfei..t, which has lost the *e* of counterfict; may.., might, &c.

= Pronunciation, as as-sagay' ('gay' = *guy*.)

A single dot (·) marks a nominative case sign, (as .or in don-or, or what is left of it, as in ann-u-al, where *u* is part of the nominative case sign -us in Lat. ann-us (year.)

Two dots (:) indicate a genitive case sign or a fragment of it, as in pur:i-fy. See under Grammar. A sloped hyphen (-) indicates a participial element, as *t* in di-rec-t.or and *s* in 'fal-s:i-fy.'

The German hyphen (=) indicates formative elements, as *i* in 'med=i.um.'

Angl. *English* or *Anglosaxon*; Ger. *German*; Gr. *Greek*; Fr. *French*; Nrm. *Norman*; Lat. *Latin*.

v. verb; *n. noun*; *a. (or adj.) adjective*; *nom. nominative*; *gen. genitive*; *pl. plural*; *dim. diminutival*; *freq. frequentative*; *part. participle*; *pert. pertaining*.

The small numbers added to letters (as a¹, a².) indicate the pronunciation in the presumed historic order of their powers.

The first number marks the supposed earliest power (as o¹ in bo¹ld), and the power which each letter thus marked should have in all languages where the Roman alphabet is used. This would be an aid in etymology, and would be a step in the right direction towards a universal alphabet. The higher the number the farther is the letter from its proper power.

a¹ in 'arm,' 'father,' (for which French â is often used). It is short in ǻ¹rt.

a² in 'all' (ǻ of some philologists), short and closer in 'wha³t' (for which ð has been proposed). a⁴ in 'fat.'

e¹ in 'vein,' Latin v¹e¹na; e² in 'met' (Greek ε), lengthened and open in 'the³re' (Greek η), French ê; e⁴ for the coalescent i³ in Latin 'ae' or æ (a¹i³); e⁵ in 'me.'

i¹ in 'mari¹ne,' for which French î is often used; i³ for the coalescent i in 'oil,' 'aisle.' i⁴ in 'it;' i⁵ in 'ice.'

o¹ in 'old,' for which some philologists use ô; the same sound is pronounced quickly in 'ô¹-bey;' o³ like a¹ in out (= o³u³); o⁴ in 'on.'

u¹ (oo) in 'rule,' 'ooze;' short and closer in 'fu²ll; u³ for the coalescent in 'out.' u⁴ (yoo) in 'use;' u⁵ in 'up.'

y² in 'year'—(y¹ being the Greek, Danish, English vowel 'y,' French 'u,' German 'ü.')

v² in 'vine'—(v¹ being Lat. and Angl. 'v' which are Eng. 'w²' in 'we,' 'w¹' having been made for its German sound. f¹ in 'fife;' f² in 'of.'

j², g², in 'judge,' 'gem'—(j³, g³ being French, like 'zh' heard in 'azure;' j¹ as Latin and German j, a sound for which 'J' was made,) g¹ in 'give.'

c¹ (as k) in 'sceptic;' c² in 'chip;' c³ in 'ocean;' c⁴ in 'cell.'

s¹ in 'hiss;' s² in 'miser;' s³ like 'ssi' in 'mission.'

In all the tables, allied words are not separated by a point as—"half halve," but unconnected words have a comma or semicolon interposed, as in separating the synonyms "hue, dye; tin..t, color, chrome" into the four classes of English, French, Latin, Greek, p. 95.

In the headings of the chapter on Derivation, definitions are sometimes given in heavy type, thus—"CLAR-US **clear**, bright." This is to call attention to the fact that the defining word *clear* is a form of CLARUS, of which both *clear* and *bright* are definitions.

EXAMPLES OF WORDS CONTRIBUTED TO ENGLISH BY VARIOUS LANGUAGES.

Arabic—al-kali (al, el *the*), al-cohol, al-gebra, al-manac, amber, amîr, as-sagay' ('gay' = *guy*), azimuth, borax, burnoose, caliph, carat, carob, cipher, coffee, cotton, dragoman, el-ixir, fakîr, gazelle, girâffe, hakîm, henna, hidj'ra (formerly heg'îra), jerboa, Korân, mameluke, monsoon, muezzin, natron, razzia (with English *z*), saffron, sâ'hârrâ (a desert), sâhib, sâlep, sîmoom, sîrocco, sultân, su¹mac, tale, tamarind, tare, tarif, tsetse, tutty, usnea (a genus of plants), wâdy (a valley with a stream), zên'ith, zero, zimb, zouâve,—**zumboor'ak** a small cannon fired from a camel, Arab. zambur' a *hornet*.* (52 examples.)

* English formerly had such metaphorical names for cannon as *culver*, *culverin*, Fr. *couleuvre* a *snake*; *drake* (for *dragon*); *fawkon*, *fawconet* (*falcon*), *saker*, *sakeret* (kinds of *hawk*.)

Australian—boomerang, dingo (wild dog), kadjo (a very adhesive gum). **kangaroo**, West Australian 'kang-arang-a,' applied to the mother animal, who *carries her young* in a pouch;—'gang-ow' (but *gay, k*, are freely interchanged,) to *carry*; South Australian 'kang-arendi' to bring forth; 'kangariburka' a bearer; a prolific woman.

Basque—anchovy, bizarre, chapparal, bayonet (from Bayonne).

Brasilian—(Tupî = too-pee', of Brasil)—agouti, capibâra, cavy, coatî, jaguar, manioc, pyranga, tanager, tapir, tapioca. **cashew** (acajú, from *aca branch, ju berry*.)

Chinese—kaolin porcelain clay; Ch. kaulin, from kau (= cow) *high, lin ridge*. **pek'oe** a kind of **tea**; Ch. pak-ho, from pak *white, ho down* (of plants). **swanpan** (swân *to reckon, pwân a plate or board*,) a reckoning instrument consisting of a frame with beads moving on rods. **tanka** (tan *egg, kay house*,) a kind of boat. **ginseng** (dzhin *man, seâng form*,)—when the root of this medicinal plant has two branches it is compared to the form of a man. **hônghó**, 'hông' *yellow, hô' river*, commonly spelt 'Hoang-ho' or 'Whang-ho.'

Cornish mining terms—attle, gossan (= gozn), growan, killas, prian, stull, wheal. Cornish is akin to Welsh, and was formerly spoken in the celebrated mining region of Cornwall.

Dutch—boom, boor (farmer, colonist), daalder (= dâlder *dollar*), dam, eland, g'lemsbok, luff, lugger, kraal (= krâl), scoop, sloop, sloat, slobber, sluice, yacht, yaw.

French—adieu, amateur, avalanche, barricade, bâyou, belles-lettres, brigade, burlesque, cache, cadet, cajole, chagrin, chaise, chamois, chandelier, charade, charlatan, chenille, chevalier, chicane ('ch' = 'sh' in all these), concert, coquette, courier (Fr. *courrier*), crevasse, cuirassier, dandelion, débris, début, dépôt, échelon, encore, environ, façade, leger-demain, mirage, palette, parapet, parasol, parterre, patrol, personnel, pivot, prairie, ravelin, reservoir, ruse, soirée, sortie, tambourine, toilette, trousseau, vignette, —ville. (52) At least five hundred words sufficiently alike to be recognisable, are common to French and English, which makes the acquisition of French to one who knows English, a matter of less difficulty than that of any other language of civilisation.

German—The Germans were early students of mineralogy, and have given us the terms bismuth, blende, cobalt, feldspar, (or felspar), gneiss, nickel, quartz, schorl, sinter, wolfram, zink.

Greek—acme, aloe, ambrosia, analysis, anemone, antithesis, apocope, arōma, asthma, basis, calyx, canon, canthar'ides (pl. of canthāris), castor, catastrophe, chaos, clem'atis, colon, cotyledon, crater, crisis, criterion, diapason, dogma, echo, emphasis, epidermis, epitome, epocha, genesis, glottis, hyæna, hyper'bole, hyphen, hypothesis, ichneumon, idea, iris, lexicon, martyr, myrmidon, naphtha, nectar, onyx, orchestra, ox'ālis, panorāma, panther, path'os, pelecán, phalanx, phlox, pyri'tes, rhinoceros, sard'onix, scoria, sepia, skeleton, stigma, synthesis, synopsis, thorax. (62) Greek nouns in -on, as tympanon, commonly take -um in Latin, as in tymp'anum, and -os usually becomes Latin -us, as in asbestos, asbestus.

Hebrew—amen, behemoth, bethel, cabal', cab'ala, camel, cassia, cherub, corban, hosanna, leviathan, manna, pas'ch(al), rābbī, sab'a-ōth, shek'el and sic'le. Chaldee gives abbot, mammon, talnud, targum.

Hindoo—bhang, bangle, cockatoo, cowry, gunny, jingal (a kind of gun), jungle, pundit, rāja, rupee, t'hug (assassin). **bandau'a**, a colored handkerchief with undyed spots. Hind. bānd'hnā to tie, whence bānd'hnu indicates a mode of dyeing in which the material is tied up at various points to exclude the color, thus producing a spotted texture. **chints** (spotted cotton cloth) is akin to a verb meaning to sprinkle.

Irish—booty, bullock, carrageen, shamrock, shanty. **pilcher** or **pilchard** (Ir. pils'eir) a kind of herring. "sprats and pilchers." Beaumont and Fletcher. (Welsh 'pile' that whisks about.) **pils'er** a moth or fly that whisks about a flame.

Italian—brāvo, canto, cupola, doge, gondola, gusto, macaroni, studio, and many musical terms, such as fort-e, pīano, solo, sonāta, soprāno; and the geologic terms solfatāra, travertin, tu¹fa, lâva.

Latin—acu'men, addendum, ālias, ālibi, aliquot, alumnus, animal, animus, apparatus, appendix, arbiter, arbitrator, ar'būtus,* arcanum, arena, augur, axis, bitu'men, circus, compendium, consul, convolvulus, decōrum, delirium, detritus, doctor, dolor, effluvium, erratum, error, exit, extemp'ore (4 syllab.), farīna, farrāgo, focus, folio, forum, fulcrum, galēna, genius, genus, gratis, honor, impetus, impromptu, inertia, interior, ĩtem, labor, lamina, larva, lens, major, maximum, medium, memorandum, minor, mīnus, nebula, neuter, nucleus, octavo, odium, odor, pendulum, plumbago, prospectus, quietus, quondam, quorum, quota, radius, ratio, requiem, residuum, rostrum, rumor, senior, series, simile, solus, species, specimen, speculator, speculum, stimulus, strātum, (pl. strāta), superficies, superior, terminus, terror, toga, torpēdo, tumultus, varix, verbatim, vertigo, vesper, veto, virago. (100)

* With ornus now, the pitch-tree next, takes root,
And arbutus adorn'd with blushing fruit: *Congreve*.

Malay—atoll, babyroussa, bamboo, cajeput, gambier, gutta-percha, krís or creese, orang-ootan (orang *man*, ootan *wild*), pangolin, prâhu (a kind of ship), ratan (rōtan *a stick*), sago, tombac, sampan (a kind of boat), upas (= oopas *poison*, a half-fabulous poisonous tree).

Mexican—**ocelot** (ocelotl, from oça, to *paint*,) a species of spotted cat. **coyo-te** (coyotl, from coyo-nya, to *dig*,) the prairie wolf, which digs holes; hence 'to coyo-te,' 'coyo-te-ing'—applied in California to underground mining in narrow holes.

North American (of the Algonkin stock)—hackee, hickory, hominy, manito, moccasin, moose, musquash, pemmican, persimmon, possum, powwow, skunk, samp, squaw, terrapin, tomahawk, totêm. (17)

Norman (as used in old English)—abate, abridgement, abstinence, affray, age, amend, amendment, amiable (Fr. aimable), annoy, †ante (aunt), †apparence (appearance), †armure (armor), array, art, †aventure, †bachilere (bachelor), benevolence, †be¹ste (beast), bible, blame, †boun-te (whence boun-te-ous), †boussel (bushel, Nrm. bosel, Fr. boisseau), †buzard, cage, chase, chain, chair, chalice, †chambre, champion, chance, change, channel, chant, †chapelle, charge, charnel, chief, †chivalrie ('ch' = 'tsh' in all these), clerk, comfort, conquest, corporal, corse, covenant, †corone (a crown or garland), †croun (crown of the head), †crede (creed), cruel, †culur (color), †curtesie, damage, †damosel, danger, †defens, †demande, deny, †dette, †dettur, disease, †embesile (embezzle), embrace, enclose (Fr. enclore), enhance, †envie, false, familiar, †faucon (falcon), felon, felonie, font and fount, †forain, force, forfeit, fortune, franchise, fosse, †garnement (garment), garrison, †genti¹ (whence gentil-ity), †glorie (Fr. gloire), †glorius, grace, grant, guise, †hardi (whence hardi-hood), †historie (Fr. histoire), honest, †honore (honor 1550, Nrm. honor, oner, Fr. honneur), hospital, ire, jewel, †jurie, †justise, lampe, lance, language (Nrm., Fr. langage), †leysir (leisure), †maladie (accounting for the pl. maladies), medicine, †merci (1270, compare merciful), †mercie (1303), mercy (1330), miracle, minstrel, obligation, oblivion, paramount, parlance, parole, pasture, place, pledge, †plen-te, †plen-te-us, poise, †povere (poor), †prelat, prison, †purpre (purple), quart, rage, rancor, refuse, regard, †re¹son (reason, Fr. raison), †richesse, riot, †robberie, sac¹rament, †sacrifise, †salm (psalm), sergeant (Nrm. serjant), †servise, siege, simple, †squier, †stanche, station, statute, suborn, sue, †suffre, †suretie and †suretee, tempest, temple, †testimonie, †trecherie, tremor (Nrm. tremor and tremur), †trespas, trouble, varlet, †veri-te, †verray (very), vesture, †virtu (compare virtu-ous), vice, †vitales (victuals), voice (Nrm. vois, voce), warrant, †ymage. (162)

Persian—azure, bazar, bezoar, caravan, civet, darwesh (Arab. fakîr), divan, julep, kermes, khedîv (title of the sovereign of Egypt), lazuli, pagoda,* paradise, scarlet, sepoy, shâh, shawl, tulip, turban, turpeth.

Peruvian—condor, guâno, alpâca, pâco, llâma, pampas, pu¹ma.

Polynesian—pah (a New Zealand fort), câva, tabu¹, tâpa, târo, tâtoo' (tâ *to strike*, tâtâ *a mallet*,) to ornament the skin by color driven in with a kind of comb struck with a stick.

Portuguese—caste, fetish, mandarin, palâver, pimenta, tank, tomâto (properly tomâte), yam, Port. inhame (= *inyame*, 'nh'='ni' in *onion*,) from a native name.

Russian—barometz, belúga, britzka, cossack (= kozak), kabitka, knout (= knoot), kopeck, kremlin, mammoth, morse, rooble, steppe, tsar, tsaritsa (empress), ukase (= ookaz), vaivode ('ai' as in *aisle*), verst.

Spanish—alligator (Sp. aligadór), armâda, armadillo, barilla, bonito, calaboose, cañon (= canyon), cascarilla, cigar, fandango, fane¹ga, garrôte (Marryatt, 1835), hacienda, indigo, lagoon (Sp. lagúna), lasso (Sp. lazo), mosquîto, mustang (Sp. mestéño), mestîzo, palâver, plâcer, rancho, saraband, sierra, tornado, vanilla.

Swedish—trap (a mineral), tungsten (tung *heavy*, sten *stone*), vík-ing.

Turkish—be¹y or be¹g (fem. be¹gum), caftan, câfque, caviar, kiosk, yatağhân.

Welsh—aspen, bard, basket, bran, brawl, carol, coot, coracle, cromlech, doek (to cut off), druid, flannel, glen, groan, grumble, gull (the bird), hoiden, holly, hopper (the *swallower* of a mill), kiln, lawn, league (3 miles), maggot, marl, mattock, mesh or mash (of a net), mop, mortise, rim, scut, tall, truant, widgeon, yew.

Words from the names of persons or people, real or fabulous—

aristarch, athenæum, atlas, Atlantic, bacchic, bacchanal, cereal, crispin, dâhlia (from Dâhl a Swede), dalea (a plant named after Dale an Englishman), derrick, epicure, frank, galvanise, guillotine, hector, herculean, hermetic, jack, jovial, kyanise (to preserve wood by Kyan's process), lazaretto, macadamise, martial, maudlin, mausoleum, mentor, mercury, mithridate, napoleon (a gold coin), obsidian, orrery, panic,

* "From the Persian word *Poutgheda*," Account of Siam, 1685-8. Harris's Voyages 2, 482.

pětrel, philippic, pinchbeck, quassia, quixotic, rodomontade, saturnian, shaddock, shadrach, shrapnel, silhouette, simony, tantalise, valentine, vernier, vestal, volcano (Vulcan)—and various minerals and plants.

Geographic words are due to the names of places. The name of the river Achates gives 'agate'—

Armenia ermine	Damascus damson	Milan' milliner
Artois artesian	Delft delf	Moussul muslin
Ascalon scallion	Egypt gypsy	Nankin nankeen
Ascalon shallot	Florence florin	Oporto port(wine)
Bethlehem bedlam	Frisia frieze	Pergamos parchment
Calicut calico	Gagas jet	Persia pea..ch
Cambodia gamboge	Gascony gasconade	Phasis pheasant
Cambray cambric	Geneva gin	Sardes sard sard'onix
Carron carronade	Hochheim hock (wine)	Sardinia sardine
Chalcedon calced'ony	India indigo	Sinōpe sinople.
Chalons shalloon	Kashmir cashmere	Spain spaniel
Cordova cordwainer	Kashmir cassimere	Syene syenite
Croatia cravat	Kashmir kerseymere	Tarentum tarantola
Corinth currants	Labrador labradorite	Turkey turquoise
Cydonia quince	Laconia laconic	Turkey turkey
Cyprus copper	Magnesia magnet	Xalapa jalap
Cyprus gopher(-wood)	Magnesia manganese	Xeres sherry
Damascus damask	Majorca majolica	Ytterby yttria

Some retain the original forms, as—canary, china, cremona, galloway, guinea, madeira, magnesia, morocco, sienna, tripoli, worsted.

Madeira took its name from the (Portuguese 'madeira') *timber* or *wood* with which the isle was covered at the period of its discovery (1419-20). The word is derived from Lat *MĀTĒRĪĀ*, meaning not only *matter* and *material*, but building materials, particularly *timber*.

THE WORD 'NORMAL.'

At the inauguration of the Normal School at Millersville, Pa. (Dec. 2, 1859), as a State institution—Prof. S. S. HALDEMAN, A. M., of Columbia, Pa., in response to an invitation to address the meeting, said:—

The inauguration of the first State Normal School of Pennsylvania seems to present a proper occasion for an etymologic elucidation of the word *Normal*, chiefly for the benefit of the several hundred pupils here present, that they may have a general idea of a word so intimately connected with their present studies, and their future career in the honorable vocation of instructors (primarily builders or edifiers) of the youthful mind; and as ideas of instruction are associated with those of visible operations, we may say that faulty *instruction* (like negligent architecture) is likely to result in *destruction*.

This consociation of primary and metaphoric meanings with the modifications of a single word, is present in *Normal*, Latin NORMA (with O in *ore*) a square used by builders, a rule, norm, pattern, model; NORMALIS made by the square, right by the rule;—(right (REC-TUS) rec-titude, r—ule (REG-ULA) and st-raig-ht, being cognates.) It may be stated that the ancient Romans made constant use of the square, rule, plummet, and the level now in use, shaped like the capital letter A, and figures of them are still to be seen upon monuments in Rome.

The word NO-R-M-AL is composed of four portions, a stem followed by three suffixes, of which the first is R formative; that is, used to make forms from roots or stems. It is the R of cle-r-k, fea-r, au-s-t-ere, which is not present in mo-r-al, lib-r-ary, ove-r. The next is the noun suffix M or MA, present in dra-m, regi-m-en, and AL is the adjective suffix. The initial NO- is strictly the English kNO-w, so that *normal* has something to do with *knowledge*. But it has lost initial g- (*gay* in *get*), present in the Greek GNOrizdo' (I make known,) to search into, to acquire the knowledge of; GI-GNO'sko, to know, to learn; early Latin GNOsco, afterwards NOsco to know, get a knowledge of; Greek GNOmon a rule, square, &c., also (German kenn-ung) the tooth by which a horse's age is made kno-wn; Persian *kun-da* learned, wise; German *kun-de* knowledge; *kenn-t-niss* science; *kun-st* art, &c. Irish *conn* reason, sense, intellect, prudence; Welsh *cein-ad* circumspection. English kno-w, ken, can, couthe (affable, kind), cunning (formerly in a good sense), cann-y (cautious, &c.), and by dropping the initial—no-ble, no-table; but as this no- was originally gno-, and as n of the prefix in- (not) was lost, the negative form of no-ble became i-gno-ble.

Now if, instead of becoming a *norm* and *gnomon* to youth by the acquisition of this ken-ing can-ing faculty of co-gni-tion—this no-ble no-rmal kno-wledge, with its implied (conn) sense, intellect, reason,

prudence and (cein-ad) circumspection, and its (couthe) affable, kind, (cann-y), cautious, prudent, and gentle (kun-st) art, skill, profession, (kun-de) knowledge, and (kenn-t-niss) science—if, instead of this, an unfortunate student should fall upon the *reverse* or *negative* side of our word-picture, he will become an i-gno-ble, i-gno-rant, i-gno-min-ious and un-couth e-norm-ity, for (couthe being also the old past participle of *can*,) un-couth-ness is un-can-ness, or inability, *i. e.* to follow the square and rule of rectitude in personal matters.

The prospective teacher has a theme for deep reflection in the constellation of ideas which the word *normal* suggests, and it is to be hoped that all will work for and enter the sphere of their duties with courage, hope, and reverence, as they are likely to do when they re-co-gni-se the nature of their responsibilities.

But we will carry our metaphoric language and its moral a little farther. There exists a certain analogy between *seeing* and *knowing*, so that we often say "I *see* (or *know*) how to account for it." In fact, the Greek word 'idea' and the English 'wit' and 'wis-dom' are but cognates of what Latin has given us in 'vis-ion' and in 'e-vid-ent.' The Welsh *cein-ad* (circumspection) has a root *can* (sight, brightness), Latin CANdeo (to shine, to burn), whence candle, kindle, candor, candid. Now, to borrow a scriptural figure, the light of our instruction must be such as to aid every one within its reach, beyond, as well as inside of the school house; but where there are combustible materials, the light must be guarded with 'caution' and 'circumspection,' or the un-cand-id watchman may become an in-cend-iary.

Nor must our light be allowed to cause darkness by the production of smoke and soot, but the poisonous exhalations inseparable from the process must be withdrawn by proper ventilation; and altho' the hurtful gas increases with the increasing light and may threaten asphyxia, yet the power of removal increases with the heat, which causes the exhalation to dissipate and seek an exit, as in a mine from which the noxious gases are removed by a fire (sometimes called a *lamp*), that should apparently increase them, but which, by a *skilful arrangement*, is made to start a current to carry them off. So it is in education. A madman is dangerous in proportion to his strength; and knowledge, to be a blessing to the individual and the state, should be developed in, and tend to produce, a pure intellectual atmosphere, in the *Normal* mode.

EXAMPLES OF ENGLISH.

In the following examples, an asterisk marks words derived from Latin.

1380. Lo hou good [*oo* as in *floor*] and hou myrie [merry] it is that brethren dwelle to gidere. ...for there the lord fente blefsyng and lijf into the world. *Wiclif*. (Here *ij* = *y* in *by*, as in modern Dutch.)

1534. Behold how honest* and ioyoufe* a thinge it is, brethern to dwel together being of one mynde. ...For there hath the Lorde promised* aboundaunce,* and long lyfe to continewe.* *Joye*.

1571. Behold how good and comly a thing it is for brethren to dwell euen [even] together. ...for there hath the Lorde commaunded* blifsing, and life for euer [ever]. *Golding*.

1639. Behold how good and how pleasant* it is, for brethren to dwell even together! ...for there Jehovah hath commaunded* the blefsing, life unto eternitie.* *Ainsworth*.

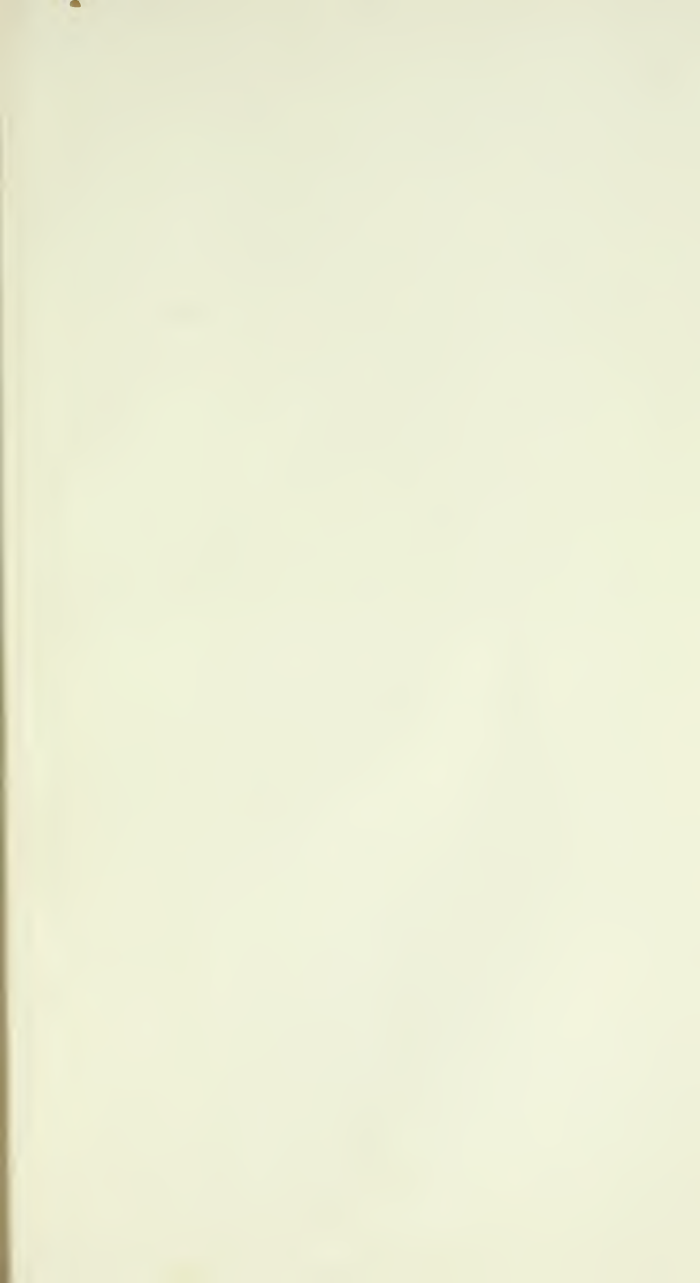
Dr. Philemon Holland (b. 1551) translated the Natural History of Pliny (b. about A. D. 23), which was published in 1635. The following extract is from chapter 8 of the 2d book, and exhibits many words derived from Latin, as might be expected in a translation from that language.

1635. The stars which we said were fixed in heauen, are not (as the common fort thinketh) assigned to euery one of vs; and appointed to men respectiely; namely, the bright & faire for the rich; the lesse for the poore: the dim for the weak, the aged and feeble: neither shine they out more or lesse, according to the lot and fortune of euery one, nor arise they each one together with that person vnto whom they are appropriate; and die likewise with the same: ne [nor] yet as they set and fall, do they signifie that any bodie is dead. There is not ywis, [certainly] so great societie betweene heauen and vs, as that together with the fatall necessitie of our death, the shining light of the starres should in token of sorrow go out and become mortall.

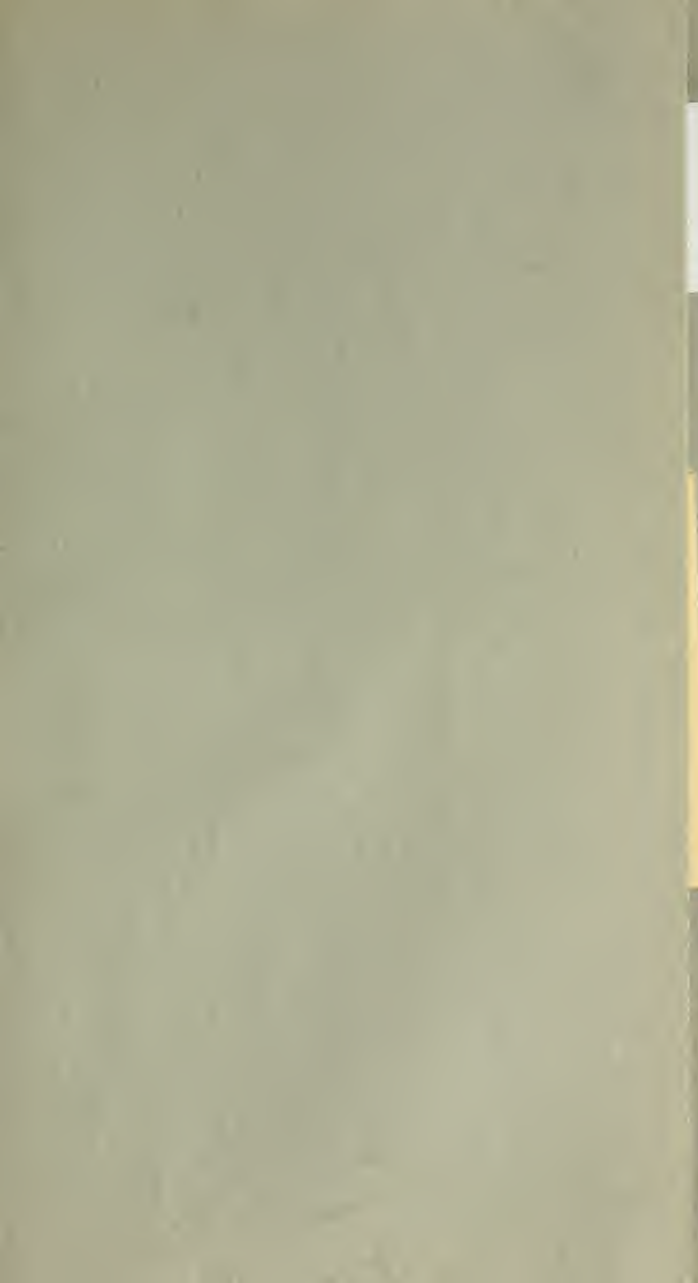
In the next short extract, nine words are due to Latin and one (method) to Greek. The former number would have been ten, if 'indicates' had replaced 'shows.'

1872. SCIENCE (Lat. SCIRE, to know) is knowledge set in order; knowledge disposed after the rational method that best shows, or tends to show, the mutual relations of observed facts. *E. Coues*, Key to North American Birds.









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